

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model
W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model
W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZ SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 267—

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 10, 1926.

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
13 Nov.	RANCHI	NALDERA	15,993
20 "	RAZMAK		16,800
27 "	RANCHI	MANTUA	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,508
11 "	RANCHI	NARKUNDA	16,227
18 "	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 "	RANCHI	MACEDONIA	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA		16,555
8 "	RANCHI	MOOLTAN	20,847
15 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
22 "	RAZMAK	MALWA	10,940
29 "	RANCHI		20,830
5 Feb.	RAZMAK	MALWA	10,940
12 "	RAJPUTANA		16,508
19 "	RAZMAK	MALWA	10,940
26 "	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK	NALDERA	15,993
12 "	RANPURA		16,555
19 "	RAZMAK		10,940
26 "	CHINAI		7,952
23 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2 April	NARKUNDA		16,227
9 "	RANCHI		16,650
16 "	RAZMAK		10,940
23 "	RAJPUTANA		16,508
30 "	MOOLTAN		20,847
7 May	R A W A L		16,619
14 "	RAZMAK	MALWA	10,940
21 "	RANPURA		16,555
28 "	RAZMAK	MALWA	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:

1st Saloon to London—£90, £70 and £50

1st Saloon to Marseilles—£75, £55 and £35

2nd Saloon to London—£54 and £32.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles—£50 and £28.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 10th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Coats for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Coats should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1926

23rd Nov. NYANZA COMORIN .. China & Japan .. At Colombo for Australia.

21st Dec. DEVANHA MOLDAVIA .. China & Japan .. At Colombo for Australia.

1927

4th Jan. DELTA .. China & Japan .. At Colombo for Australia.

18th " NELLORE .. China & Japan .. At Colombo for Australia.

1st Feb. NYANZA NARKUNDA .. China & Japan .. At Colombo for Australia.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*TAMBA MARU	5845	31 Oct.	12 Nov.
TOTTORI MARU	5973	16 Nov.	28 Nov.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Nov.	1 Dec.
TOKUSHIMA M	5976	16 Dec.	30 Dec.
MURORAN M	5374	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
SADO MARU	5598	29 Dec.	12 Jan.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

Phone No. 20273. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.

2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.

3. Calcutta and Karachi via East Ports.

4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BENNETT & CO

AUCTION SALE OF INTESTATE AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commission of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 20th instant at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, sell by Public Auction all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as, new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the sale day. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926

10th Nov. KARAGOLA .. East & South Africa.

10th " BARALA .. Bureh via Karachi & Persian Gulf

12th " VARELA .. Bureh via Karachi

13th " JHAKLA .. Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports

15th " VITA .. Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Bureh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Eastern Bank, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England)

HEAD OFFICE:

2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.

BRANCHES:

Amara, Baghdad, Bahrain, Basrah, Bombay, Calcutta

Authorized Capital .. £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. £1,000,000
Reserve Fund .. £ 360,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders .. £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.

Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.

Sir Percy Wilson Newton, Bart.

J. H. Batty, Esq.

G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.

Emile Franconi, Esq.

Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.

Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1887).

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .. Rs. 1,00,00,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP .. Rs. 1,00,00,000

RESERVE FUND .. Rs. 75,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in England)

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation. Year. Surplus disclosed.

First 1917 Rs. 11,532

Second 1920 Rs. 27,737

Third 1923 Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, Satara City.

GET YOUR CLOTHES

MADE AT

E. I. DALVI'S

High class materials, perfect fit & smart finish. Rates very moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gentlemen's Suits, Long Coats, Trousers, Shirts, Sleepers, Suits &c., all beautifully cut by our Experienced Master Cutter who has served in big European firms. Everything in the Outfitting line, bows, ties, collars, hats, handkerchiefs, socks, latest designs. Also Waterproofs, Umbrellas, Suit cases, Brief Bags, Holdalls &c. Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.

E. I. DALVI & Co.

67, ESPLANADE ROAD,

Opposite Bombay Club.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas. Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.

Rs. 10 per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for Interim Bonuses.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 16,46,690.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 Rs. 6-10-6 % net.

Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation Rs. 4-0-0 % net.

Difference being Interest profit Rs. 2-10-6 % net.

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Office Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Great Eastern Life Assurance

COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)

ESTABLISHED IN 1908

RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1925	1926
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,988

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.

AGENTS WANTED

For Particulars Write to

BRANCH MANAGER.

50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.,

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.

INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDRAYAL & Co.,

Opp. Gopal Bungalow, Afzalgunj Road, Hyderabad (Deccan.)

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L. Secretary,

285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.

A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent.)

THE

INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—Johangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

our SPECIALTY

Prompt Settlement of Claims.

ECONOMIC RATES.

EASY CONDITIONS.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE

For particulars apply to

JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.

Secretaries and Managers.

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA
MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.
TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. TELEPHONE: 25831.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Pay Rs. 50. Commission and Travelling allowance. Lucrative business. For terms send anna stamp. NOVELTY TRADING COMPANY, Bukharipole, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.

WANTED—STUDENTS to take advantage of our unique and Most Rapid POSTAL Course in SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand. Only 12 Easy Lessons. Success guaranteed. English Degrees and Diplomas are awarded. Latest Speed Record 300 words in one minute. SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand books always in stock. Full particulars FREE from Sole Headquarters in India—THE INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, BATALA (Punjab).

SITUATIONS WANTED.

UNDERGRADUATE intends serving and accompanying any person proceeding to Africa or anywhere. Please apply Box No. 800 Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—For Hindus only Ground floor of a flat at Chappetty. Apply to DHIRAJLAL GHELLABHAI, behind Wilson College, Chappetty Road.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KASHMIR 11 lb. Fresh thin skin WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples Hazel nuts Rs. 5-8 each, 11 lb. Fresh thin skin ALMONDS, dried sweet APRICOTS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS, Rs. 12 each, 5 lb. tin PURE HONEY, Rs. 8. Prices Postage included List on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.

PHOTOGRAPHS

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
139, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING CLASSES conducted by Experienced Teacher at CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Hornby Road, opp. Lloyd's Bank. Join to-day. Moderate Fees.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Jannar, POONA.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED—ACTIVE and ENERGETIC SALESMAN STATION and COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS to push sale throughout India, Ceylon and Burma of our most durable and fancy Silk Gale, Tussar, Karandi and Woolen Cloth and Hosiery, Bannan, Maffler, Flocks, Ties, Lady Coats, etc., on Liberal Commission. Cash security essential. Apply stating previous experience to:—H. R. & R. RAIS CO., Ludhiana.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—New York No. 20. Footscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 9, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujarati Rem. 120, Marathi 125, Visible Rs. 100; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona Improved, New, 185. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column	Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0	

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD., will be held at the Company's Registered Office 139, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 15th day of November, 1926, at 2 o'clock p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

That the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it be wound up voluntarily.

In the event of the above Extraordinary Resolution being passed by the Co., the following Resolution will be submitted to the meeting.

That Mr. Bharat K. S. Aiyar of Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co., Auditors, be appointed Liquidator for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company and distributing the assets, any of the Company.

By Order of the Board.

N. H. BELGAMVALA,
Managing Director.

NOTICE

BE it known to all concerned that

- (1) Mr. Jivraj Motiram, who was a partner in our Jatha Department has willingly discontinued his said partnership with us from Kartik Sudi 1st of Samvat Year 1983, i.e., Saturday, the 6th November, 1926.
- (2) Mr. AMRATLAL RATANJI, who was a working partner in our Company till Asvadi 30th of Samvat Year 1981 and worked thereafter as an employee, has been willingly relieved from Kartik Sudi 1st of Samvat Year 1983, i.e., Saturday, the 6th November, 1926.

No one should therefore deal with the abovesaid two gentlemen in our name hereafter and we are not responsible for their action if they deal with them.

JETHA DEVJEE & CO.,

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO. LTD.

NOTICE

A MEETING of the DEBENTURE HOLDERS of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., will be held on FRIDAY, the 12th November, 1926, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Meadows Street, Fort, to transact the following business:—

- (1) To pass a Resolution regarding the preparation of final accounts.
- (2) To sanction the Reconveyance by the Trustees of the Mortgage Premises in consideration of the receipt of the Debentures to be issued against the assets of the Bombay Chronicle Company, Ltd., of the amounts of the same extent as held against the assets of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd.

S. D. BHEDWAR,

Receiver for the Trustees of the Debenture holders of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WANTED—PRINCIPAL, preferably Sikh, well qualified and experienced Ordinary grade 300-20-300. But higher demands by men with exceptionally high qualifications can, also, be considered. State minimum pay and earliest date of joining. Qualified European gentlemen may also apply.

Apply to:—THE HONORARY SECRETARY, Managing Committee, Khalsa Intermediate College, Lyallpur.

RANJIT SINGH,

Honorary Secretary,
Kh. College, Lyallpur
27615.

NOTICE

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE of Timber will take place at Dandeli (M. & S.M. Ry.) on 6th December, 1926, and subsequent days as follows:—

Logs (in Tons)	Sawn timber (in Tons)	Teak	Black wood	Jungle wood
2750	194	2576	800	129
				3281

25 per cent of this purchase price must be paid on the day of the bid and the balance within three months.

A. C. RILEY,
Divisional Forest Officer,
N. D. KANARA,
Dharwar, 6-14-1926.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. "HONOLULU MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 9th of November from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Erisson and Richards, Company's surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHAstra

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

JAMNAGAR

(Kathawar)

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Sut No. 1862 of 1926.

DIVAN BAHADUR KESHARISING CHANDMAL, of Ratlam and Katak, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business (among other places) at Bombay in the name style and firm of Ganeshlal Sobhagmal, Plaintiff.

Vs.

GANESHIDAS KESHARICHAND, a firm, carrying on business at Chandni Chowk, Lohewargalli, Delhi, outside the Jurisdiction of this Honourable Court, Defendants.

THE Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovesaid Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff prays for a decree for Rs. 2,633-12-3 with interest on Rs. 2,467-3-9 at 9 per cent per annum from the 11th July 1926, till payment costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 7th day of December, 1926, at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon in person, or by an advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovesaid Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON-MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 9th day of August, 1926

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
E. J. DAVER,
For Ag: Prothonotary.
Sd: E. J. DAVER.

The 9th day of August, 1926.

Messrs. DAPHNEY FERREIRA & DIVAN
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
27629

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients (1) HAJI ABDUL REHMAN IBRAHIMI SAUDAGAR, (2) MOORAD MIYAN HAJI MAHOMED PATEL, (3) VALI MAHOMED HASSAN, (4) HAJI SAKHIBHAI ISMAIL and (5) KARIM MAHOMED TAJOO, who are the Trustees of the Kasai Mohalla Mosque and its properties have with the approval of the Managing Committee of the said Mosque constructed to purchase the undermentioned immovable property at an auction sale thereof held by SHARABSHAW FRAMJI CAPTAIN, RUSTOM COWASJI JAL, HORMUJSHAH RUSTOMJI MEHRAVAID and DINSHAH SHAPOORJI MASANI as the Mortgagees thereof under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 22nd January, 1925, and expressed to be made between PRANMIAN HASANMIAN and his wife HAFIZABAI, of the one part, and the said Mortgagees of the other part, ALL persons having any claims or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise however are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and ground Rent Tenure situated at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 196 (one hundred and ninety-six) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 186, New No. 6053, Old Survey No. 861 and New Survey No. 2016 and Cadastral Survey No. 101 of Mandvi Division together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by a Sweepers' passage, on the West by the said Nagdevi Street, on the North by the property belonging to the Kasai Mohalla Masjid and on the South by the property of Khoja Dattoobhai Ebrahim and which premises are assessed under B Ward No. 311 and Street Nos. 29-33.

Dated this 9th day of November, 1926.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

27632

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Sut No. 2828 of 1924.

SHRIKRISHNA NITISEN, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lamington Road, without the Fort of Bombay, heir and legal representative of Nitisen Dwarakadas, deceased, Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1) CHANDRASEN DWARKADAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Walkeshwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, (2) CHANDRASEN DWARKADAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the Surviving Trustee under a Trust Deed dated the 25th day of April, 1921, residing at Walkeshwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, (3) SHRIKRISHNA NITISEN, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lamington Road, without the Fort of Bombay, a Minor, under the age of 18 years by her Guardian-ad-litem Shrikrishna Nitisen of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lamington Road, without the Fort of Bombay, Defendants.

SUIT NO. 2147 OF 1925 O.S.

SHRIKRISHNA alias KISON NITISEN, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lamington Road, without the Fort of Bombay, Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1) CHANDRASEN DWARKADAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Walkeshwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and (2) Bai KASHIBAI, wife of Nitisen Dwarakadas, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lamington Road, without the Fort of Bombay, Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consolidated Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above Suits and bearing date the 12th day of August, 1926, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Dwarakadas Lalubhai deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 18th day of October, 1918, and also against the Estate of Nitisen Dwarakadas, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 16th day of October, 1925, and against Chandraseen Dwarakadas, Shrikrishna Nitisen and Bai Kashi, widow of Nitisen Dwarakadas are hereby required to file such Claims in writing in the English Language in my Office within 6 weeks from the date hereof and the said Claimants are required to specify the names and addresses, the full particulars of their Claims and Statement of their accounts and the nature of the Securities, if any, held by them or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said Order.

Dated this 2nd day of November, 1926.

N. H. MOOS,

Per T. K.,

Special Commissioner.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RELE & CO.,

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

27630

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME MADE-TO-ORDER FURNITURE, ETC., ETC.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at "Cannought Mansions," opposite the Post Office, Colaba, valuable and handsome made-to-order furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, dining table, leather lined arm chairs, side board, tapestry lined suite of drawing room sofas, and easy chairs, glass door book cases, card table, lady's writing table, Persian carpets and rugs, engraving and water colour pictures in frames, single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror and panel door almirahs, hanging and cloth press, dressing chest of drawers, meat safe, ice box, water filter, cooking utensils, etc., etc. The property of Harold Rubin, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is view

BENNETT & COY.

AMUSEMENTS

WARNER BROS.
CLASSIC OF THE SCREEN
PRESENTS

WESLEY BARRY

'THE PRINTER'S DEVIL'

A picture with a real story, Fast action, Big moments, Strong Drama, Infectious Comedy

'FELIX ON THE FARM'

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6.8 & 10 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

PARMANANDDAS
JIVANDAS HINDU
GYMKHANA.

Accommodation will be provided for members of the Gymkhana and others to witness the M.C.C. Matches from the 30th November to 18th December 1926 both days inclusive. Admission Tickets can be had ON CASH PAYMENT only from the undersigned at the office at the following rates, on and from the 10th November 1926 between 8 to 9 A.M. and 5 to 8 P.M.

Class	Rows No.	SEASON TICKETS	
		Members	Non-Members
1st	1 and 2	Rs. 25-0	Rs. 30-0
2nd	3, 4 and 5	" 15-0	" 20-0
3rd	Remaining	" 7-8	" 12-8
DAILY TICKETS.			
1st	1 and 2	Rs. 4-0	Rs. 5-0
2nd	3, 4 and 5	" 2-0	" 3-0
3rd	Remaining	" 1-8	" 2-0

All Seats are Reserved Seats.

LADIES.
Special separate Reserved 1st Class accommodation available for ladies at the following rates.
Season Ticket Rs. 10. Daily Ticket Rs. 2.
Member's Children will be charged at the same Rate as Members.
P. R. DALVI,
D. S. KALEWAR,
Bombay, 6th November, 1926.
Jl. Hon. Secretaries.

NEW YEAR'S SELECTED
PROGRAMME.

KOHINOOR FILM CO.'S PICTURE

THUG OF DELHI

A story of love, adventure and intrigue at every scene.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THIS

THUG OF DELHI

DAILY AT 5-7-9 & 11 P.M.
Sat., Sun. & Holiday, extra show at 3 P.M.
COMMENCING FROM SAT. 6TH

CROWN CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND

IMPERIAL
CINEMA (LAMINGTON ROAD)

CONTINUES

FOR ONE WEEK MORE

KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY'S
MASTER PRODUCTION

THE TYPIST GIRL

OR

WHY I BECAME A CHRISTIAN

Daily (4) Four Shows
AT 5-7-9 and 11 P.M.

EXTRA SHOWS ON
Saturday, Sunday & Bank Holidays at 3 P.M.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.

5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 DAILY,
Sat., Sun. & Diwali Holidays at 3-30

TO-NIGHT — THIS WEEK

A Magnetic, Attractive &
Gorgeous Circus Drama

MACISTE

IN "THE LIONS' CAGE"

And a Comedy of—

HAROLD LLOYD.

NEXT WEEK:—

MACISTE

AGAINST THE SHEIK.

Digitized by Nigrah Pharmacy

Government of Maharashtra

on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "LAKHANI MANSION" NEXT TO SANJ VARTAMAN PRINTING PRESS, BRITISH HOTEL LANE, FORT.

Under instructions from K. M. Talevar, Esq., the Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estates and effects of Haji Abdullah Haji Haroon, Haji Essa Haji Haroon, Haji Moosa Haji Haroon and Haji Elias Haji Haroon (Insolvents) and with the consent of Hallimabai widow of Haji Haroon, Jan. Mahomed and of the Mortgagees, Messrs. Fatchchand Khulchand and Jannadas Parbhudas and Co., and in pursuance of the Order of the Insolvency Court dated 15th October, 1926, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 13th November, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (ST) on the premises, the right title, and interest of the said insolvents and of Hallimabai widow and of the said Mortgagees in the under mentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, buildings, structures, fixtures, etc., erected and standing thereon and known as "LAKHANI MANSION" situate lying and being at British Hotel Lane, within the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 438 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 9, New No. 4833, Old Survey No. B/1404 and New Survey No. 9515 and Cadastral Survey No. 64 of Fort Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Nawroji Maneckji Wadia, C.I.E. on or towards the South partly by the property of Treacher and Co., partly by the property of Mahomedali Noorbhai and another and partly by the said common passage, on or towards the East by the property of Aga Mahomed Jaffer and on or towards the West by the property of Treacher and Co., and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1205-07 and Street No. 21-23-25-27.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Laywall, Pirshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay, at their Office at No. 76, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).

(ESTABLISHED 1890).

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 100,000,000
Reserve Fund " 89,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Canton	Lyon	Singapore
Changhae	Manila	Shimonoseki
Darien	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tainan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostok

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,

Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay

Post Box No. 107.

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Ititis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoon Brand Lotus Honey—genuine and perfect in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-5, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask for particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandl, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulster," Kandl.
Agent: A. T. GUDVANI 2, Ganesha St. PARACHEL

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorized 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26 25,90,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 30,92,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abdhar	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Allahabad	(Sind)	Okara (Dist.)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Montgomery
Amhalla City	Jamunawalla	Peshawar City
Amhalla Cant.	Jamunawalla	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwala	Lyallpur	Simla
Gujra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:—

THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.

AMERICAN AGENTS:—

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Same as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., or outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,

Manager.

Sassoon House,

Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000

Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000

Reserved Fund Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:

MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehtala, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.

DIRECTORS: Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman). Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Hari Bhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda). Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad). Bhaskarrao V. Molte, Esq., M.A. LL.B., Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda). Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., B.A. LL.B., A.M. (Colomb.) Sir Subha Baroda State. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, B.A. (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad). Mr. G. K. Ambegaonkar, B.A., Chief Accountant and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State. Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,

General Manager.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—LARGEST CROP INDICATED. TRAD INVESTORS BUYING.

LOCAL:—OFFICES SELLERS—CLOSED STEADY.

Private Cables:—
New York May highest 12.02 (10.55 a.m.) Lowest 12.77 at the opening.

Bureau report slightly better than was expected, but there is good trade and investment buying. Advise buying at this level of an any decline.

Prevailing opinion is that the effect of the Bureau report has been discounted; consumption will increase at present price; Lancashire yarn production increasing. Our opinion is that the worst is over.

Nov. 9.

Liverpool opened 5 points higher against 3 points expected.

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

The Bureau report issued yesterday estimated the growing cotton crop to be 17,918,000 bales on the 1st November against the last report of 17,454,000 bales. The increase in question was generally anticipated but to better, than expectation. Ginned to 31st October 11,239,000 bales against 11,159,000 last year at this time of the season.

The change in the established system for the past fifty years of the Agricultural Department is misleading and leaves the cotton trade in confusion. A few weeks ago the present crop was estimated a little over 15 million bales, but now by points to be the largest on record in the history of American cotton.

The gradual increase in the indicated crop is mainly due to the absence of insect damage and favourable climatic conditions experienced during the growing period, resulting in high yield per acre and reducing the cost of production.

The supply position now has reached a stage where the trade opinion has crystallized. The latest indicated crop together with the probable amount of linters and the carry over of about 5,300,000 bales taken together show the total supply

in the neighbourhood of 25,000,000 bales which is the largest we have ever had.

Now looking to the consumption, the total spinners takings for the first four months are 4,304,000 bales, which do not show material increase when compared with last season's figure of 4,038,000 bales. The total exports from U. S. upto 5th Nov. amounts 27,89,000 bales against 2,675,000 bales showing insignificant increase. The visible supply now stands at 5,500,000 bales against 4,055,000 showing heavy accumulations. All these points go to prove that the cotton trade is in no way bright. Bearing upon the mill requirements so far this season, it indicates total world's consumption this season will reach 14 million bales, but to be on the safe side if we liberally put it down to say 10 million bales, the carry over at the end of the season will be something like 9 to 10 million bales.

In the face of such a bearish position, the prices after a decline of 6 cents per lb. show steadiness. The steadiness is not natural but an outcome of the holding movement recommended by the Cotton Relief Committee. Still a large portion of the crop is to be marketed and unless it has reached its final destination, we do not think too much of the holding movement. We frankly admit that it has changed the general sentiment so far but the law of supply and demand does not know other factors.

In conclusion we do not expect any marked improvement in the near future and hesitatingly lean on the bear side.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 9.

In response to better advices from America, the local market opened firm. Broach being quoted at Rs. 250 1/2. At this level offices were general sellers and prices eased Rs. 2. Towards the close at 3 p.m. there was some local buying which improved the prices and the market closed steady as under:—

Branch A/M 250/8, 250/8, 248, 249/4.
Omra D/S 236, 236, 234, 236.
Omra March 234/8, 234/8, 232, 234/8.
Bengal D/S 205, 205, 204/8, 204/8.
Bengal March 204, 204, 203/8, 203/8.
The Sewri market is closed to-day for both ready and forward business.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY NOVEMBER 9.

	Closing 6th.	Noon 10.55	Closing 8th.	Difference
Nov. 8th.				
Spot.	12.60		12.75	+15
Dec.	12.19		12.34	+15
Jan.	12.32	12.52	12.39	+14
March	12.55	12.72	12.69	+15
May	12.79	12.96	12.84	+16
July	13.00		13.16	+16

NEW ORLEANS COTTON MARKET.

	Closing 6th.	Nov. on 8th.	Closing 8th.	Difference
Zpot.	12.32		12.50	+18
Jan.	12.37	12.88	12.54	+7
March	12.52	13.04	12.70	+31

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

	Closing 6th.	Nov. on 8th.	Closing 8th.	Difference
Spot.	6.82		6.82	
Nov.	6.82		6.66	+04
Dec.	6.63		6.67	+04
Jan.	6.70	6.68	6.73	+03
Feb.	6.72		6.75	+03
March	6.78	6.76	6.81	+03
April	6.80		6.83	+03
May	6.86	6.84	6.90	+04
June	6.88		6.92	+04
July	6.94		6.99	+05
Aug.	6.97	6.93	7.01	+04
Sept.	7.00		7.04	+04
Oct.	7.03	7.01	7.07	+04
Nov.	7.03		7.07	+04

LIVERPOOL EGYPTIAN & INDIAN ON 8/11/26.

	Open- ing.	Closing	Indian	Clos- ing
Spot.	14.80		15 S. Good	4.74
Nov.	13.17	13.27	13 S. F. Good	5.05
Dec.	13.07		11 S. Fine	5.35
Jan.	12.80	12.92	11 B. Good	4.85
Feb.	12.89		11 B. F. Good	5.15
March	12.75	12.84	12 B. Fine	5.45
April	12.82		12 O. Good	5.60
May	12.79	12.92	12 O. F. Good	5.90
June	12.77		12	6.20
July	12.70	12.74	11 O. Fine	5.35
Aug.	12.82		11 B. Good	6.25
Sept.	12.97		11 B. F. Good	
Oct.	12.94		11 P. Fine.	
Nov.				

LIVERPOOL SALES U.S.A. RECEIPTS

	8/11/26.	& EXPORT. 8/11/26.
American Sale	8000	U.S.A. Port Receipt.
Exp. & Spe.	300	Export. G. Britain.
E. Indians Sales		Export to Continent.
		24,000

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, November 8.
Barletta Russo, per 62 1/2 lb. Jan./Feb. shipment quoted at 54/9.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62 1/2 lb. Jan./Feb. shipment quoted at 55/6.
Market: Quiet but firm on higher Argentine advices.
Wheat, Australian Jan./Feb. shipment quoted at 58.
Market: Quiet but firm.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Nov./Dec. shipment senters at 59/6.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi Nov. shipment for Liverpool paid 58/9.

LONDON METALS.

LONDON, November 8.
Copper, English best selected 203 1/2.
Copper Braziers, 273 1/2.
Yellow Metal 268.
Spelter, Hard, 230.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge 217 5/8.
Tin Block, 2301 1/4.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, November 8.
Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7, quality) 3 spot 16 9/16.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

NEW YORK, November 8.
Demand Bills 484.37.

LINSEED.

LONDON, November 8.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton Nov./Dec. shipment 217 5s. sellers.
Linseed, Calcutta ton, April/May shipment 216 5s. nominal.

LINSEED OIL.

LONDON, November 8.
Linseed, oil, naked, London, cwt. December delivery 30/6 buyers.
Linseed, oil, naked, London, cwt. Jan./April delivery 30/6 paid.

LINSEED.

LONDON, November 8.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton, Nov./Dec. shipment 215 3/4 offered.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. Jan./Feb. shipment 215 for Hull paid.
Market: Prices are quoted dearer.
Linseed, Bombay, ton Nov./Dec. shipment 218 3/8 nominal.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

LONDON, November 8.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4 13/16 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 29/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5 1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

LONDON, November 8.
T. T. Berlin on London 20.41 1/4.
T. T. Amsterdam on London 12.12 1/8.
T. T. Brussels on London 34.88.
T. T. Madrid on London 32.01.
T. T. Milan on London 115.25.
T. T. Bern on London 25.13.
T. T. Paris on London 147.75.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, November 8.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China 220 1/8.
Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) 211 1/8.
P. and O. Banking Corporation 210 3/8.
National Bank 247 3/4.
Eastern Bank 26 1/4.
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 224 3/4.
Conversion Loan 274 3/4.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. 2102 3/8.
Rupce Raper 3 1/2 per cent. 257.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan 269 3/4.
Government Securities 3 per cent. 259 1/2.
Consols 254 1/2.
War Loan 5 per cent. 220 3/4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. 291 7/8.

LONDON PRODUCE.

LONDON, November 8.
Cottonseed Bombay, Nov./Dec. shipment quoted at 27 3/4.
Castorseed, Bombay Nov./Dec. shipment quoted at 216 3/8.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real Bold ton Nov./Dec. shipment nominal at 217 7/8.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton Nov./Dec. shipment quoted at 219 3/8.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton Dec./Jan. shipment sellers at 218 1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

LONDON, November 8.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. spot 1/8 5/8 buyers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. spot 1/8 3/4 sellers.
Pale Ccpe, lb. spot 1/8 3/8 buyers.
Pale Crepe, lb. spot 1/8 1/2 sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, November 8.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c. and f. Calcutta.
December per cwt. 17/9.
Jan./Mar. per cwt. 18.
July/Sept. 16/4 1/2.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c. and f. Bombay.
Jan./March. 18/1.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c. and f. Karachi.
Jan./March per cwt. 18/1 3/4.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

BOMBAY, Nov. 9.
Per md. Rs. a. p.
Brass English 3/4 55 8 0
Brass English 1 55 8 0
Brass English 1 1/2 55 8 0
Brass English 1 3/4 55 12 0
Brass English 2 55 12 0
Brass German 3/4 to 2 54 8 0

COPPER.

BOMBAY, Nov. 9.
Per md. Rs. a. p.
Copper, French 3/4 to 2 57 8 0
Copper German 3/4 57 12 0
Copper German 1 57 12 0
Copper German 1 1/2 58 4 0
Copper American 1 3/4 58 4 0
Copper American 2 58 4 0
Japanese, Copper Bars
Panchte

ABSENTEEISM IN COTTON INDUSTRY.

GRAIN ALLOWANCE IN SHOLAPUR MILLS.

MR. GENNINGS' EVIDENCE BEFORE TARIFF BOARD.

The Indian Textile Tariff Board resumed its sittings on Tuesday forenoon at 11 o'clock in the Town Hall when Mr. Gennings, the Director of Information and Labour, Government of Bombay was examined. The witness has submitted a written statement in the course of which he stated:

Statistics relating to absenteeism have been collected by the Labour Office since May 1922. The number of mills now sending in monthly returns is on an average in Bombay City 73, Ahmedabad 30, Sholapur 5 and Broach 3. The percentage of mills sending returns to the number of mills working in these four centres is 91 for Bombay City, 53 for Ahmedabad, 83 for Sholapur and 100 for Broach.

DEPUTY LABOURER FOR ABSENTEE.

In connexion with these statistics one of two points should be noted. It is the usual practice for weavers to provide their own substitutes, i.e., a weaver who proposes to be absent finds a man to take his place and that man is accepted by the mill and is put to work on the looms of the absentee weaver. The latter is accordingly marked present. The earnings of the latter are credited by the mill to the regular worker who himself pays the substitute. The effect of this custom on the absentee statistics is to show a lower percentage of absenteeism than in fact obtains. A few mills do not follow this system but these are decidedly in the minority. The "actual number on the pay roll" is usually a varying quantity. The system in all mills is that there is a standard muster roll compiled department by department and representing the maximum number of men required to work the mill, i.e., to keep all the machinery in operation. It is not always necessary to engage the full number of hands, and the number of workers in each department may vary from day to day below the figure of the standard muster roll. The usual practice is for the places of absentee regular workers to be filled up from the floating labour force which, in the present state of the industry, is always to be found in Bombay City. The jobs have no difficulty in making up the numbers in their departments from the seekers after employment who collect at the mill gates every morning. Some mills allow for spare hands in their muster roll, except in the weaving department. That is to say, in each department of the mill there are a certain number of spare hands on the regular working staff. The percentage of spare hands in each department is not necessarily the same but, spread over the whole of the mill, may be as high as 15 per cent. The object of this is to ensure, as far as possible, that the place of absentees is taken by selected men who are familiar with the working conditions of the mill which employs them. These spare men are borne on the pay roll and receive their wages even if the full complement of regular workers in their department is present. The figures for absenteeism, however, would indicate that it is not often that a mill has to pay these extra hands because the absenteeism generally exceeds 10 per cent. and it may be assumed that the mills which adopt this system have calculated the number of spare hands likely to be required in each department as the result of their experience as to the numbers likely to be absent during any particular period. The effect of this system, which, as I have said, is far from general, is that on occasions the number of men on the pay roll for a particular day is in excess of the labour force necessary for the efficient working of the mill.

An examination of the statistics shows that on the day following pay day there is a substantial increase in absenteeism and the same tendency is to be observed after all holidays. Conversely, absenteeism tends to be lowest on pay day and the two or three days previous to it.

SEASONAL ABSENTEEISM.

The great disparity in the percentage of absenteeism between the three principal centres of the cotton textile industry in the Bombay Presidency, as shown in the chart published in the Labour Gazette for September, seems to call for some explanation. Ahmedabad shows a very low percentage compared with Bombay and Sholapur. This low rate of absenteeism is persistent throughout the year and does not show the wide variations, largely seasonal, which are a feature of the absenteeism figures for the other two centres. The absence of seasonal fluctuations has been reported to the Labour Office as probably due to the fact that the mill operatives in Ahmedabad are mostly drawn from an industrial population settled in the city for generations. The Mahomedan workers in particular are generally entirely landless and are therefore, not accustomed to leave their work to attend to their lands at certain seasons of the year. The Patils, another large class of workers, appear to have a custom whereby, where there are two brothers, one looks after the ancestral land and the other works in the mill alternately. Both these factors largely reduce seasonal absenteeism. It seems to be true also that labourers in Ahmedabad are

KARWAR NOTES.

FOREST FELONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARWAR, November 6. On the 3rd instant here about twenty small agriculturists of Sadashivgad village were prosecuted by the Forest authorities before a Revenue Magistrate and convicted of the offence of grazing their cattle in a Reserved Forest land. What is remarkable about this case is that not only have the agriculturists of the locality been using the land now claimed to be reserved forest for several generations as their common grazing ground, but they hold receipts passed by the Forest authorities as lately as three months ago for grazing fees paid to them by the villagers for grazing their cattle on the same piece of land. Still the Forest officials proceed to impound their cattle and prosecute the owners. And what is more, the Revenue Magistrate feels bound to stretch the law in favour of the Forest authorities, though he knows the weakness of the prosecution case. So, on the one hand is the Government setting up Agricultural Commissions and holding agricultural shows and lecturing to the people to increase and improve their cattle and their village; on the other is this Forest Department, a limb of the same Government, snipping cultivation by imposing impossible restrictions on the necessities of agricultural life in a forest-bound and forest-depending district like this.

AGAINST DIVIDED JURISDICTION. The taluka of Halyal in the north of this district has so far been kept out of the jurisdiction of any of the Civil Courts in this district and placed under those of the neighbouring district of Dharwar for all purposes of civil litigation. This exceptional arrangement may have been justified in the days when the difficulties of communication between Karwar and Halyal were really felt. Now that motor transport has brought these places into daily contact with each other, the anomaly of such divided legal jurisdiction of a district becomes apparent. The members of the local Bar have therefore, begun to agitate against it.

generally more regular in their attendance.

SHOLAPUR FIGURE HIGH.

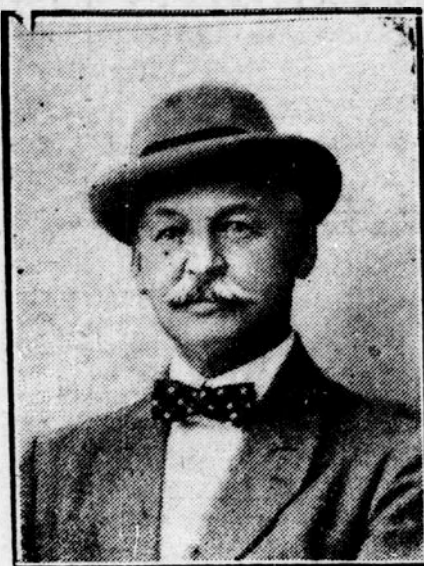
The high percentage of absenteeism for Sholapur is surprising in view of the fact that it is the practice there for the millowners to pay all workers who have not lost more than four days' work in a month a grain allowance. The system adopted is that a worker who has put in the required minimum is allowed to purchase 20 seers of grain for Rs. 2, the market price of which may be 53 p or more. Despite this, the Sholapur figures are very high varying during the current year from about 12 to 16 per cent. The explanation given to the Labour Office of this phenomenon is that in Sholapur there is a system known as the Double Khada (twice absent) system whereby a man is marked absent for two days if he is absent without leave for one day.

ABSENTEEISM IN BOMBAY MILLS. The statistics of Bombay mills have been compiled from returns received for each individual, men and women being tabulated separately. Employees have been grouped by departments. In cases where regular workers left a mill during the month and were replaced by other regular workers they have been excluded from the tabulation, for it would be impossible to ascertain whether the worker who left and the worker who was taken on worked during the remainder of the month in another mill or in another department of the same mill. The number of workers included is 33,740 men and 16,511 women as compared with 113,719 men and 32,525 women who are shown by the latest factory returns to be employed in the Bombay cotton mills. The results show absenteeism amounting to 7.86 per cent. for men and 13.19 per cent. for women with a relative absenteeism for all workers of 8.97 per cent. The statements themselves are quite clear and call for no elucidation. The figures for the two numerically most important departments of the mills, weavers and ring spinners, are interesting being 4.23 per cent. and 10.84 per cent. respectively.

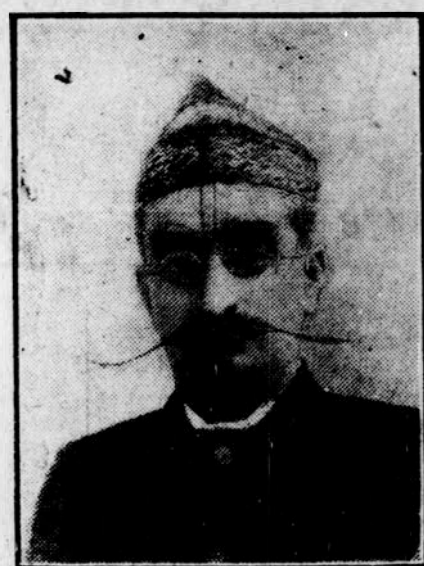
"STOOD OFF" COUNTED ABSENT. Attention may be drawn to the disparity between the absenteeism returns for July, 1926, as calculated from the monthly returns and the figures for the same month shown by the census returns. The latter figure is 8.97 per cent. and the former is 10.38 per cent. If, however, the returns made by the 18 mills which appear in the census returns are compared, they show an average absenteeism of 8.63 per cent. so that the difference between them is very small and is accounted for by the fact that in the one case we are dealing with mass figures and in the other with a summation of units. The difference, however, between 8.97 per cent. the census figure, and 10.38 per cent. the figure shown by the returns from all the mills in Bombay City, seems to require some explanation. It would appear to be due to the fact that there were stoppages of work in a number of mills due to various causes. The schedules on which these monthly returns are collected ask for information regarding "actual number on pay roll" and "actual number of absentees" and it is probable that in many cases those who are "stood off" for a few days owing to machinery being idle, are counted as absent. This would account to a large extent for the disparity, but the question is being examined in greater detail.

Mr. Gennings was examined on the basis of his written statement both by the Chair, man and Mr. Subha Rao and in respect of certain figures that the latter required. Witness has agreed to supply the required information at a later date.

The Tariff Board at this stage, concluded its sittings.



G. S. Agency.
Mr. F. C. Crawford who is appointed Director-General of Police in H. E. H. Nizam's Government.



Mr. Govardandas Goculdas Tejpal, who died on Friday last.



G. S. Agency.
Mr. Armstrong, Ag. Commissioner of Police Calcutta, who is retiring after serving for several years as Dy. Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

DIWALI CRACKERS.



The juvenile 'fusillers' passing a happy Diwali Day with crackers.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

RESULTS OF FIRST LL. B. EXAM.

The following candidates have passed the Examination:—

CLASS I. (In order of merit).
G. K. Rega, K. K. Kundra, K. J. Vachha.
CLASS II.
S. B. Athalye, M. R. Atodria, S. C. Aravalia, K. G. Bhagvagar, G. U. Bhanasi, S. N. Dalal, D. K. Desai, R. D. Desai, R. R. Gurjar, M. P. Kapadia, N. D. Karkhanis, S. G. Kulkarni, M. G. Mani, S. R. Nankar, N. A. Odumani, K. A. Parikh, M. K. Patel, H. A. Raval, L. P. Rosario, K. H. Shukla, S. A. Tendulkar, V. E. Thite, P. J. Tilde, P. T. Vachha, K. B. Vyas, K. J. Akut, C. Araker, V. G. Barve, G. R. Bendre, S. S. Bevanur, G. R. Bodas, V. R. Dohar, R. D. Deshpande, S. K. Dhanadhere, P. R. Gandhi, S. G. Ghatikar, V. Y. Gorwadkar, G. U. Hegde, M. V. Janorkar, S. K. Kale, S. L. Karandikar, B. S. Khare, B. B. Kulkarni, V. K. Kulkarni, L. S. Khande, P. D. Marathe, A. S. Mangle, G. M. Modak, S. H. Moholkar, V. N. Parnik, S. S. Pathak, B. S. Patil, M. R. Patil, V. V. Patil, N. K. Ponshe, V. D. Prani, K. N. Ranade, L. S. Ranade, N. S. Salgar, W. H. Sayrol, S. B. Shah, M. Y. A. Shaikh, D. A. Shirole, R. K. Sohoni, B. D. Talikot, S. V. Vatsanipayan, and A. Venkatesh Rao.

PASS.
G. K. Acharya, K. R. Ambegavkar, C. N. Aphale, S. S. Bathalya, S. S. Bhawar, S. P. Billharia, A. A. Brito, S. B. Channarayana, V. K. Chhatrapati, C. D. Chitalla, V. V. Chitnis, R. D. Cooper, I. C. Dalal, D. A. Dandekar, D. G. Dandekar, K. K. Dastoor, K. A. Datar, L. B. Deo, C. B. Desai, M. D. Desai, R. N. Desai, R. D. Desai, V. B. Deshpande, S. M. Edeke, R. M. Fozdar, D. R. Gemaawat, R. B. Goda, R. R. Golbole, H. R. Gundopant, D. S. Hegde, T. M. Joshi, G. K. Kadam, R. V. Kalpathi, M. V. Kamat, P. S. Kamat, G. R. Karkare, V. M. Kurlikar, P. G. Lakhani, R. T. Lakshmi, D. K. Laloo, P. J. Meherally, A. M. Mehta, K. M. Mehta, R. P. Mehta, M. J. Mistree, C. E. Namdam, P. N. Naik, P. V. Narayana Iyer, R. Natesa, M. K. Nemazie, D. L. Pandya, B. M. Patel, G. G. Paranjpe, C. U. Patel, H. D. Patel, J. V. Patel, R. A. Patel, W. P. Patwardhan, K. K. Pavri, D. H. Patil, G. N. Raj, V. Ramaswamy, R. T. Ranadive, P. V. Rele, R. K. Rele, H. J. Ron, P. R. Sathe, S. P. Savant, V. S. Savant, G. K. Shah, C. Keshaviah, Shah, D. C. Shah, D. N. Shah, G. V. Shah, G. M. Shah, K. A. Shah, R. K. Shah, V. G. H. Shaikh, T. V. Sheth, S. H. Shukla, V. A. Shukla, R. J. Sidhaye, K. A. Solangi, K. B. Sukhtankar, M. D. Thakur, T. H. Trivedi, K. H. Vagal, A. G. Vaidya, G. M. Vaidya, V. J. Vakil, P. D. Velankar, N. Venkatarangasagar, V. V. Vidwan, P. M. Virji, N. G. Wibhandik, S. K. Ambekar, S. G. Anerao, P. S. Apte, N. V. Avachat, R. S. Bapat, V. S. Basawani, K. R. Batakurki, A. U. Bhatnagar, R. D. Bhingare, J. B. Chaitanya, J. S. Chaudhari, N. C. Chaudhari, W. K. Chitale, W. B. Datta, S. Dasa, K. N. Datar, R. V. Datar, A. C. Dave, D. K. Deshmukh, G. K. Deshmukh, G. M. Deshpande, G. R. Deshpande, V. K. Deshpande, I. M. Dhalavet, B. R. Dighe, K. M. Dighe, R. S. Gangpatil, G. N. Godbole, P. N. Hegu, G. C. Hiranmath, G. G. Hukund, N. B. Huprikar, B. B. Inamdar, O. S. Jagannath Rao, B. R. Jangam, D. N. Kale, B. D. Kalsur, N. P. Kanitkar, G. N. Karkar, V. H. Karmarkar, D. G. Kavimandan, A. M. Khair, B. A. Kittur, S. P. Kojke, N. S. Krishnamurthi, A. P. Kulkarni, B. N. Kulkarni, S. M. Ladhe, K. S. Lele, T. Madiah, G. P. Moolay, S. G. Mudholkar, Y. W. Mulya, A. A. Nawab, D. D. Patilkar, B. N. Palkar, M. S. Pansu, C. D. Patel, R. K. Patel, P. H. Patwardhan, D. G. Pradhan, S. V. Rege, A. V. Sabde, P. N. Sant, G. S. Sathe, J. K. Sathe, B. W. Shirvade, E. S. Talegaonkar, P. G. Tids,

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

JUTES OPEN STEADY.

CALCUTTA, November 8.

In the share market jutes opened steady at about last closing rates. The turnover was only moderate and outside buying orders being of a limited scale. On the session advanced however a large business was reported at steady rates. In the coals the tone is generally easier with the exception of Ghusick and Muslia and Nuriladin which are the turn better than last close. The latter are marked up 10 points while Central Kurkend are also wanted. Teas were neglected. Industrials showed no change. In banks Imperial Bank fully are quietly higher by about 60 points. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—31 per cent. Government paper Rs. 77/9, 6 per cent. bonds 153/107 1/2.
Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1500. Railways:—Sara Saurajgan Railway 100. Cottons:—Benares Cotton and Silk 1/10, Dharwar ord. 133.

Jutes:—Alliance 519, Anglo India 400, Auckland 276, Bally 208, Barnagore 107, Budget 505, Cheviot 293, Clive 37/8, Craig 4/8, Dalhousie 437/8, Delta 550, Forc Gloster 812, Fort William 308, Gondalpara 995, Hooghly 82/8, Howrah 42/12, Hukmchand ord. 13, Kamarhaty 643, Lansdowne 293/8, Naitahi 477/8, National 31/12, Nuddee 46/8, Presidency 8/10, Reliance 71, Standard 473.

Coals:—Aldith 72, Bausjorah D. Bengal 492, Bengal Nagpur 66/8, Bhagoria 6/12, Bhulanbarare 19, Borra ord. 19, Burra kur 20/4, Equitable 20, Ghusick and Muslia 10/8, Gopalchuck 7/2, Huttiradih 73, Kosooda and Nyadee 14/4, Ranecungoo 32/12, Sendra 17/12, Standard 52/12.
Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 10/12, Bengal Telephone ord. 9/12, Indian Iron and Steel 3/4, Marshall and Co. 3/10 B. I. Corporation deferred 3/12, Madan Theatres 3/14, Howrah Oil 9/2, Bengal Paper ord. 30/4, Mathurapore Zemindary 2, Midnapore Zemindary 137.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirteen sixteenths pence and demand bills were one shilling five and twentyseven thirtyseconds pence. —A. P.

G. M. Umarani, D. Y. Vaidya, G. S. Vaidya, P. Vakil, M. R. Waihar, and V. C. Yagati. Subject to the conditions specified in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the University Circular No. 9279, dated the 1st October 1926, the following unsuccessful candidates are permitted to keep terms for the Second LL.B. Examination:—

D. M. Bharti, V. R. Divekar, S. T. Menon, Y. Mohomed, M. K. Mowdavia, S. M. Muzundar, M. J. Patel, B. R. Rote, V. V. Vaidya, K. S. Abhyankar, N. N. Brahmandande, G. V. Deolalkar, M. B. Desai, U. V. Desai, S. R. Gunwalla, S. N. Kazi, H. L. Kunte, P. N. Masang, R. D. Pandit, M. K. Pradhan, R. M. Purohit, M. B. Shah, S. N. Borgikar, A. M. Dave, A. B. Ambekar, S. B. Bhagwat, B. N. Deshpande, H. S. Deshpande, G. P. Kulkarni, M. K. R. Luxminarsu, A. B. Mahajan, N. B. Mutgikar, D. J. Ranade, K. V. Tol, N. H. Watchmaker, and L. K. Yolekar.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Bombay, Nov. 9.

KHADI:—
Textile Per lb. 0 11 6
Century " 0 11 6
Jacob " 0 11 0
E. D. Sassoon " 0 11 0
Elphinstone " 0 10 3
Apollo " 0 11 0

LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:—

Standard Mill Per lb. 0 15 0
Century 913-921 " 0 14 6
Century 6404-8705 " 0 15 0
Hindustan Mill " 0 15 0
Fazal (Mahal) " 0 14 3
Phoenix " 0 14 6
Kabaney (Poolmala) " 0 14 6
Manekji (Patangia) " 0 14 6
Kalamardat " 0 14 0
Dard Sahib " 0 15 0

LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 6202/8303

Rachad Mill Per lb. 0 14 9
Hindustan Mill " 0 14 9
Dard Mill " 0 14 9
Apollo " 0 14 6

LONG CLOTH x Quality:—

Swan Finlay " 0 14 6
Gold Mohor " 0 13 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34.42 In:—

Textile (Hand) Per lb. 0 14 0
Spring (Merchaut) " 0 14 0
Century (Bagle) " 0 13 6
Apollo (Pyala) " 0 13 6
Tata Mill (Darji) " 0 13 6
Sakuntala " 0 13 6
Sundari Brand " 0 13 6
Globe " 0 13 0
Rachad " 0 13 6
Palkhi " 0 13 6
Maher " 0 13 6

LEPAP:—

Spring " 0 13 9
Textile " 0 13 9
Century " 0 13 3
Maher " 0 13 3

DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—

Spring (Balance) Per lb. 1 0 0
Jacob " 0 15 6
Century " 0 15 6
Mun Mill " 0 15 0

DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—

Spring (Balance) " 0 15 0
Century " 0 14 6
Jacob " 0 14 6
Mun Mill " 0 16 0
386 Tata " 2 14 0

CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs 5:—

Bombay Cotton Per Piece 3 14 0
Jamshed " 3 14 0
Century " 4 4 0
Pearl Pebanay " 4 2 0
Hindustan No. 902 " 4 2 3

BLACK CHECK:—

5800 Sholapur " 11 0 0
2020 Jacob " 5 8 0
5800 Kuria " 8 4 0
1325 Morarji " 5 8 0

GABRON No. 5124:—

Pearl Pebanay " 7 5 0
Hindustan " 7 5 0
E. D. Rachad " 6 14 0

SALITA:—

Century Per lb. 0 13 9
Textile " 0 13 9
Spring (Merchant) " 0 14 6

STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—

777 Kohinoor Per Piece 2 6 0
777 Crescent " 2 3 0
Apollo David " 2 3 0

DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—

Kanta Per lb. 1 1 6
Great " 1 1 0
Phoenix " 1 1 6
Kohinoor " 1 2 9
Tata " 1 1 6

CHADAR Kori Calendar:—

Hindustan Per lb. 0 15 0
David " 0 15 0
Mahel " 0 15 6

Remarks:—Market dull.

MIDDLE CLASS UNEMPLOYMENT.

COMMITTEE AT WORK IN MADRAS.

It will be remembered that in February last, a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials, including members of the Legislative Council, with Sir Paddison Labour Commissioner as President was constituted for the purpose of considering the problem of middle class unemployment. The Committee has held three meetings and a questionnaire was prepared and sent to as many as 828 persons and institutions. A resume of the answers received is being prepared and a meeting of the Committee has been convened for considering evidence so far received. The Committee will sit for 3 days commencing on 12th instant and a number of witnesses will be examined. Middle class employment offers most a complicated problem, and it is hoped that a Committee will be able to disentangle various issues involved, and submit a report on which, it will be possible to take action. —A. P.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

The Seventh Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress will be held in Calcutta some time in the winter season. The definite date of the session will be announced hereafter. It is, however, probable that the session will be held in the third week of January next, so that the workers' delegates from different parts of the country may conveniently attend the session at that time. A strong Reception Committee has been formed with Mr. Suresh Chandra Bhattacharjee as Chairman.

Rai Sahab Chandrika Prasad of Ajmer will preside. This session of the Congress will be an important one inasmuch as the solution of problems relating to the general well-being of workers and demands for promoting certain helpful legislations towards the improvement of the working conditions of different classes of labour in India and a definite programme of work for the next year, will be taken up in right earnest. It is, therefore, imperative that all the affiliated Unions should make it a point to send their delegates to attend the session and make it a success.

PLEA FOR CO-ORDINATION

There is still a good number of Trade Unions in India which have not yet affiliated themselves to the All-India Trade Union Congress. In order to impart a fully representative character to the Congress and at the same time to have the advantage of co-ordinated action for common good, it is desirable that all the Unions should meet on the common platform of the Congress as comrades and work shoulder to shoulder. In order to enable the Reception Committee to place the resolutions before the Executive Council of the Congress, to be properly tabulated and arranged for insertion in the agenda, the affiliated Unions are requested to send in their resolutions and the names and addresses of their delegates to the Secretary of the Reception Committee at its office No. 12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

The arrangements for the provision of boarding and lodging to the delegates are being made. The prospective delegates are informed that there shall be no delegation fees charged in this session.

ALL-INDIA SARASWAT CONFERENCE.

Under the auspices of the All-India Saraswat Brahman Sabha, Bombay, it is proposed to hold in the Christmas week of 1926 a Conference of Saraswats of all sections and sub-sections now scattered all over India for the purpose of discussing questions relating to the social and intellectual betterment of the community at large.

The Reception Committee will be formed as soon as 50 members are enlisted. Any Saraswat paying Rs. 5 will be eligible for membership of the Reception Committee. The fee for delegates is fixed at Rs. 2. Any person who is a Saraswat sympathising with the objects of the Conference is entitled to attend as a delegate.

Donations of any amount will be thankfully received, at the Saraswat Buildings, Gamdevi, Bombay.
The expenditure is estimated at Rs. 2,500.

Karnik's
AGUE
Mixture

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price annas Fourteen.

KARNIK Depot, BOMBAY 4.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

BATLIBOI'S

Accountancy Training Institute

Offers best training in Accounting, Banking, Company Management and Secretarial Work and Theory and Practice of Commerce.

Best staff, individual attention, fee moderate and payable by instalments.

Send for Prospectus at Yusuf Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

You are invited to make thorough inquiries before joining.

TILES & MARBLES

OUR QUALITY DEFY COMPETITION

Sajan & Co., 4, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Textile Mills, Ginning and Pressing Factories, PROVISION MERCHANTS and SHOPKEEPERS to try OUR GENUINE HAND SPEAR BRAND BAR SOAP guaranteed free from any animal fat. Made from best blended oils. Equal to any best imported Bar Soap.

For prices and terms apply to:-

R. N. BAPASOLA,

Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912

MOHANLAL & Co.

JEWELLERS

Telephone No. 21795.

Ghia Mansion, Shaikh Memon Street BOMBAY.

ODOL

Original GERMAN ODOL

For Dental Disease
Rs. 2/- per bottle.
RAVAL & CO. 15, Bank St., Fort, Bombay

INCOME TAX OR SUPER TAX

Never mind whether you are a Limited Co., Firm, or an individual, if you need advice on any point regarding INCOME TAX OR SUPER TAX consult immediately

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX EXPERTS,

6 Sukhadvala Building,

RAVELIN STREET,

Hornby Road Fort BOMBAY

Telephone No. 22560.

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1926.

BLOCKADE OF TRUTH.

The unfortunate decision of the Government to prosecute Mr. K. F. Nariman involves issues of such vital importance that we offer no apology for reverting to the subject to-day. We pointed out on Monday that in sanctioning the prosecution the Government have usurped a function which rightly belongs to the Mears Committee and have set a dangerous precedent which will make every future committee of enquiry futile and ineffective for any public purpose. For the condition precedent to the efficient discharge of its duty by every such committee is the protection granted to witnesses appearing before it in order to induce them unreservedly to disclose all they know or have taken pains to know about the subject for enquiry. The misguided step

which the Government have taken is the most effective blockade of truth that could be devised, for it is a warning to all who are anxious to help any committee of enquiry, that they can do this public service only at the peril of being prosecuted for defamation. We are gratified to note that the citizens of Bombay are alive to the danger to public interest and the menace to public life involved in the decision of the Government to prosecute Mr. Nariman. At the public meeting held on Monday at the Cowasji Jahangir Hall an emphatic protest was registered against this decision, which the meeting rightly characterized as an infringement of the protection impliedly assured to witnesses before the Mears Committee and an assurance was given to Mr. Nariman of public confidence and of solid support in his fearless fight for the cause of right. We are not concerned with the merits of the allegations which are to be the ground for the prosecution. We are concerned with issues which demand emphasis if public confidence in the Enquiry Committee appointed by Government is to be maintained and representatives of the people are not to be prevented from serving them by exposing frauds and shams.

The decision is sought to be justified on the alleged refusal of Mr. Nariman to face a judicial enquiry and make good his charges. This crude attempt at justification is based on a distortion of facts known to everyone who knows anything about the history of the Development scandal and is hardly worthy of a responsible Government. In 1924 Mr. Nariman got a resolution passed by the Legislative Council demanding a public enquiry by a non-official Committee consisting of twelve elected members of the Council to investigate into the administration and working of the Development Directorate. The Government flouted the wishes of the Council by refusing to give effect to the resolution. With a view to silence opposition, they invited Mr. Nariman and other members to serve on the Advisory Committee without widening its scope or giving it the power to investigate and enquire into the working of the Department; and the beauty of the suggestion was that Sir Lawrence Hepper, against whose Department criticisms were made, was to preside over this Committee! Subsequently instead of a non-official Committee demanded by the Council they offered Mr. Nariman a departmental enquiry by a Government officer of high judicial standing. Mr. Nariman rightly resented this offer both as a personal insult to himself and an affront to the Council of which he was a member and the words in which he expressed his resentment are worthy of recall:

"The Government do not expect the author of the resolution who has all along contended and still maintains that non-official elected members as representatives of the investors have a right to investigate into the working of the Department without interfering with its internal management, should now accept a most humiliating position, to be merely present with the permission of Government before a Government officer, and as a matter of grace to cross-examine the witnesses or examine the documents put in as exhibits under the direction of the Government enquiry officer, and what is most objectionable, as stated in your letter, to have the same facilities as are given to Government servants who may be incriminated.

"I most strongly resent the proposal reducing an elected member of the Legislative Council, who is calling for a non-official public inquiry, to the position of Government servants who may be incriminated and I consider it a serious affront to the Council."

The dignified refusal "to participate in any proceedings that not only cast reflection and slur upon the Legislative Council by admitting its incapacity to investigate, but also directly result in flouting a resolution of the Council", can, with no justification, be interpreted as shirking an enquiry.

The Government have not merely wronged Mr. Nariman. They have also wronged a Committee appointed by themselves. It will be remembered that the two Indian members of the Mears Committee refused to countenance the suggestion of prosecuting Mr. Nariman, while Sir Grimwood Mears went further and clearly defined a procedure which should be adopted for dealing with complaints of defamation by witnesses. After declaring that he would "permit and allow any statement, however prima facie defamatory of anybody else, if it was made in good faith and without malice," he gave the following unequivocal reply to the question as to who was to decide whether such a statement was made in good faith and without malice: "Well, that is for the affected party to prove. I should cross-examine the wounded party and find out what is his complaint. If anybody had told me he had been defamed, I should get to the bottom of it; I should ask him to come and sit in the box and tell us the whole story. I should ask him: 'What have you done? What have you not done?' That is the business-like way of treating the matter." Why did not the Government adopt, in respect of this particular complaint, the business-like procedure laid down by the Chairman of their own Committee, a man of the high

judicial standing and repute in the country? Their failure to do so is an undignified affront both to the Chairman and the Committee as it suggests the inference that if the matter had been left to them the decision desired by the Government might not have been secured. Nor is that all. The blunder which characterised the inception of the Back Bay scheme has also prompted this decision. Just as Sir George Lloyd's Government hustled the Government of India into sanctioning the scheme, their successors have hustled them into accepting their very strong recommendation to prosecute Mr. Nariman before the Committee of Enquiry, which obviously would have dealt with his evidence, had finished its work.

ALLAHABAD ORIENTAL CONFERENCE.

The presidential address of Dr. Jivanji Modi could have been considerably bettered if revised by a younger hand in closer touch with his contemporary conferees. The fullest credit has to be given to the Parsi Shamsul-ulema's traditional knowledge of Avesta and Pahlavi. He is the proud father of a rather numerous literary progeny, voluminous discourses on the Shahnamah and allied subjects. He is a well-known writer of Gujarati. His stock-in-trade, however, are some of the French writers and his greatest assets are the Orientalists writing in English whom he lays under frequent and merciless contribution. The Bombay scholar quoted Kalidas and Vishnu Puran and other Sanskrit works with chapter and verse where allusion is made to the Parsis and his favourite Huns. The proofs that Parsis were not unknown to the Hindus of yore furnished by the authority from whom he has borrowed the citations without acknowledgment can be supplemented by any tyro in Sanskrit literature. We make him a present of the reference by the great Sanskrit grammarian which is one of the few chronological landmarks in the undated history of India. And here is mention both of the Parsis and the Huns in Bana's "Harshacharita". The veteran man of learning would not have lost prestige had he cited his English source for the information in Sanskrit, just as he did in case of the Latin Tacitus. In the patronising way which we have no hopes of seeing him abandon, Dr. Modi rehearsed a catalogue of those whom he thinks he "appreciated". It would have redounded to his credit, however, had he not been at special pains to omit one name. We are thinking of the one person in the very enlightened Parsi community who first translated and popularised in India the Shamsul-ulema's new friend, Sylvain Levi, who was the first to introduce the serious study of Arabic in his community; who was the first in India to draw pointed and pertinent attention to the similarity amounting in some cases to identity between the Brahmanic and Zoroastrian rites as depicted in the "Bhavishya Puran"; who is the first Indian translator from Russian, and who has happily shown Dr. Modi the way of fraternising with sister communities whose scriptures he has studied at their original fount.

VOTE FOR DR. DESHMUKH.

Though precise forecasts of election results cannot yet be made, it is safe to assume that Nationalist candidates received yesterday a handsome response from the electorate. We trust that in to-day's election for the University constituency Dr. Deshmukh will receive the same measure of response from the graduate voters. At the last by-election for this constituency Dr. Deshmukh was defeated by a small margin of about 250 votes, thanks to officials and semi-officials being ranged against him. This time he has organised his own forces better and he showed in the interview he gave to our representative the other day how he obtained hearty support wherever he went during his election tour in the Presidency. Dr. Deshmukh has been a staunch Nationalist ever since his college days. A faithful follower of the Lokamanya, he made himself eminently serviceable to his leader during the days of the Home Rule campaign. His recent work in the Corporation during the last six years and his zeal for public medical relief are too well known to the public to be stated here. He is, above all, an ardent nationalist, incapable of being diverted from the straight path by official smiles or frowns. It is because of this quality that he has commended himself to the Congress and finds ready support among the voters. The most urgent University reforms he briefly outlined in the interview mentioned above should appeal to all graduate voters. If they give him a chance, they may be assured that he is safe for a good fight for those reforms as also for the larger reform the country needs.

AN APOSTLE OF AUTOCRACY.

PPOF. RUSHBROOK WILLIAMS'S NEW ROLE.

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR.)

III

No panegyrist of autocracy can dare say that the spirit of Parliamentary Institutions and Parliamentary Executive is discernable in the slightest degree in the oriental monarchy. No wonder therefore that with such crude ideas Prof. Rushbrook Williams feels elated as a member of the Patiala Cabinet. A Cabinet by the conventional use of this word is understood to mean a Parliamentary Executive as it exists in England. This idea is entirely foreign to an Indian State. No shadow of representative institutions is seen in Patiala. The people are not at all associated with the Government. They have absolutely no voice in the administration. There is no Press, no platform, no opportunity for the healthy growth of public opinion.

Absolute Despotism. Autocracy of an unadulterated character rules supreme in Patiala. The Maharaja exercises despotic powers and is un-influenced by the will of the people. This Executive Council, therefore, cannot stand any comparison with the Cabinet Government in civilised countries. It cannot even be compared with the Executive Councils under the bureaucratic system of administration in India. The Councillors are appointed by His Majesty under the advice of the Secretary of State for India and are recommended by the Provincial heads of the administration. Although therefore the Viceroy or the Provincial satraps have a hand in making the choice of their Executive Councillors they have no power to remove them at their sweet will. Unless a Councillor is guilty of gross misdemeanour he cannot be removed even if he incurs the displeasure of a Governor or a Viceroy as the case may be. Once appointed he can discharge his duties fearlessly and according to his conscience. Ever this is not possible in the type of Executive Council now created at Patiala where there is no security of any kind. The Ministers may be summarily dismissed at the pleasure of the ruler. **Ruling Men by Deceiving Them.**

In many States the Diwan or the Ministers are not at all qualified to hold

their appointments. With a view to ingratiate themselves into the good graces of the ruler and with a view to secure their continuance in the office and the patronage they enjoy (very often undeservedly) the Ministers in an Indian State many a time lay aside their conscience and become mere Jo-Hukmis. Conscience makes coward of a despot and the assistance of single Diwan or Karbhari does not fortify him in his head-long career of oppression. A coterie of toadies are, therefore, collected round him merely to say ditto to his unbridled will, and there is thus no strength in the multiplicity of Councillors of a Cabinet under an autocratic ruler.

The "Nation" once observed that it has long been held by Princes and well-established among them that Government is the art of ruling men by deceiving them. No better device could be found by an autocrat to hoodwink the public at large and especially the enlightened public opinion outside than by creating such sham institutions which have been characterised by Sir William Lee Warner as mere devices resorted to avert the evil eye of foreign opinion with a view to retard real progress.

Sham Devices. This is a faithful representation of the institution of Cabinets, portfolios and ministers. Can this be compared with institutions similarly styled in Western countries? As regards the machinery of Parliament it does not really exist in any Indian State except two or three in Southern India. They are called by the nick-name of representative assemblies but are purely advisory bodies composed of persons whose advice the Prince is graciously pleased to invite. The subjects which are discussed by such bodies are of a most insignificant character. They are glorified municipal bodies and their discussion carried under the nose of the local bureaucrats does not carry higher weight than that of a scrap of paper. To state, therefore, that the spirit of Parliamentary Institutions and Parliamentary Executive has been fitted into the traditional theory of monarchy is sheer camouflage.

(To be Continued.)

THE "DUCE."

AS SEEN BY ONE OF HIS CAPTAINS.

Mussolini is certainly the 'most engloised and most abused being in this world. The most loved and the most hated, his amazing Napoleon like magnetic personality, calls forth fanatical devotion and hatred unparalleled in history.

While his would-be assassins show with their reckless attempts, that their hate for the "despot" is stronger in them, than their love for themselves, hundreds of thousands of Italians, are willing to gladly give their life blood for their matchless invulnerable and idolized "Duce."

The writer, a Commander of a famous and the oldest "Fascist Fighting Squad" in Milan, has known Mussolini from the very beginning, and has had the honour to be in command of the Fascist body guard which escorted him to Rome and back, when he first entered "Montecitorio" as M.P. for Milan.

He has seen the "Duce" gaily and gently playing with his children, and amongst his followers in a simple, homely way, sharing with those in need, his scanty money and modest fare.

He has seen him in a stern mood at the working desk of his small office—a veritable trench defended by barbed wire—ever ready to seize his revolver, and take "the first post, in front of his desperate, reckless handful of followers, when it came to resist or retaliate the criminal violence of the "triumphant beast" as we called then, the all powerful, Bolshevik followers of Lenin.

He has seen him, angered and pale with deep emotion, yet calm and determined, time after time, but over the corpse of one of his 3000 brave young boys who allowed themselves to be cruelly butchered, so that Italy should live, and put on his cold brow, the last tribute of a king.

Devotion to an Ideal. Always has he seen in him a fearless, honest considerate man who unable to surrender his entire life to a fair demand, like a knight of old, devoted himself to a higher Ideal, as the fearless inflexible champion of his country.

And always has he seen him since his victorious march on Rome—the 29th October 1922—this marvellous son of a small village blacksmith, triumphant and bold like a conquering Caesar followed blindly and idolized, by all the chivalry of young and new Italy, that sees in him almost a demi-God.

Having seen all this and a new-comer to this shore, small wonder if the writer was amazed, puzzled and pained to read in the

"magnus organ" of the Anglo-Indian Press, instead of a strong worded condemnation, of the dastardly fourth attempt on Mussolini's life, that Italy's glorious "Duce" is nothing more than a "Despot" and an "autocrat" and he cannot expect anything better; assassination being the doom of autocracy.

From this, one was bound to have the wrong impression, that the leading Bombay paper regretted the failure of the reckless young mad man and would-be murderer, lynched by a frantic, maddened crowd at Bologna.

The Bori Bunder Oracle, in calling Mussolini a "Despot" upheld by the Fascists, "rough and cruel means" is certainly the mouthpiece of Leningrad, but not of Rome. No decent minded Italian man or woman, would endorse his opinion.

The "Duce" that—as an Italian cardinal puts it, "the almighty providence evidently shields with God's hand," is to all loyal Italians, our beloved Leader and God-sent Saviour, of King and Country.

An Unjust Charge. The mere fact that an old balmy Irish woman and a few Italian cranks and political criminals, have attempted his precious life, does not mean that he is a "Despot" and an "autocrat" as your contemporary most unfairly and incorrectly writes. History teaches us that most democratic Presidents of America and France, and even a beautiful, gentle Empress, have fallen under the lead or steel, of criminal political "desperadoes," mad by fanatic hate, and morbid lust of notoriety.

Jesus Christ himself, was treated worse than Mussolini, as he was mobbed, beaten and finally crucified, and yet with the Bori Bunder paper's permission, Christ can be called neither an "autocrat" nor a "despot".

It can be safely believed, that Sir Austen Chamberlain's opinion on Mussolini, differs slightly from that of the Editor of the Bombay paper, or he would not trouble himself to repeatedly cross over to Italy, to chat most amicably, with that arch-despot and autocrat Mussolini.

Should the Editor of the Bombay paper, ever happen to be in Italy on a rainy day when Mussolini attends a public function, and see, as the writer has often seen, the whole population of a big City like Genoa or Milan turn out mad with enthusiasm, and stay hours and hours, under torrens of rain to cheer the "Duce" he would have to find more appropriate words for Mussolini than "Despot" and "Autocrat."

FRANCO BATTISTESSA.

Notes of the Day.

The Coal Negotiations.

The negotiations between the British miners and the coal-owners appear at present to be in that interesting stage when an assurance which inspires confidence amongst the men will go a long way in reaching a happy solution. Such an assurance can easily come from the Baldwin Government provided they are sure of being able to influence the owners. The suggestions they have formulated for the acceptance of the men do not, however, encourage the hope that the owners' voice has ceased to influence them less. One of their suggestions is such as to give the whole case away and convince the men that the owners will win if they accept it. It says that in the absence of a national agreement, a guarantee is to be given to the Prime Minister from each district. The question at once arises why there should be an absence of a national agreement, or at least of a national co-ordinating principle for regulating the district agreements? The men are not at all likely to trust in a guarantee to the Prime Minister. They want an assurance to be given to them through their Federation.

Those Limits.

The Nationalist Party in Iraq will be amazed at the presumption with which Sir Henry Dobbs observes in concluding his "long report" to the Mandates Commission that the large measure of independence enjoyed by their country under British supervision and guidance—the two favourite terms to denote the first fruits of virtual conquest when Britain "protects" other people's lands—was "in no way illusory." He assures the League that "within the limits of the British obligations" to that body, Iraq was free and independent. The Iraqis themselves have no illusions whatever what this freedom and independence mean. But what are those limits which compel British obligations to the League to give that kind of "independence" to Iraq which makes discerning foreign observers remark that Iraq is England's India in the Near East? A clear idea of those limits will no doubt be welcome to the Iraqis.

An Amazing Charge.

Lala Lajpat Rai, in a recent speech at Lahore, has made an amazing statement about the Swarajists. It is as follows, according to the report of the "Tribune": "There were several Swarajist leaders who wanted to turn out the British from India, even if they had to replace the British Government by Afghan rule." The speaker was aware of a conspiracy to that effect, but would not disclose it unless the other party challenged him to do so.

This statement appeared in the "Tribune" of Wednesday last and has not been contradicted. It may be presumed, therefore, that Lajpat did make the statement. This goes far further than the wildest charge previously made against the Swarajists. It is much too serious to be brushed aside. Lajpat, while promising to be silent till challenged, has practically thrown down the challenge. We do not for a moment believe that the Swarajist leaders could be so foolish and depraved as Lajpat would have us believe. However, it would be dangerous for them to ignore the challenge as being beneath notice. Let the truth be out so that the country know where the culprit is, rather than the air be filled with foul charges.

Sir M. Habibullah's Successor.

The question of appointing the successor in place of Sir Muhammad Habibullah on the Council of the Governor-General has been settled. In accordance with the normal practice in such cases of short time vacancies, the Secretary in charge of the Department concerned has been appointed to the vacancy. He has the undoubted advantage of being fully acquainted with all the details of the policy initiated by Sir Muhammad himself and with the problems at present under consideration in the Department. It is to be hoped that this advantage will be appreciated by the Muslims. To insist upon even a temporary appointment being made on communal lines is to carry communalism to absurd lengths. The Government by making any other selection would have cast an undeserved slur on Mr. Bhora simply because he was an Indian.

Pious Wishes.

The Indian Christian Conference which met at Allahabad served the object it claimed to have at heart very badly indeed when it coupled with a message of goodwill and sympathy to "sister communities" in the country which were suffering because of communal strife, the demand that communal representation should be granted to Indian Christians all the same. The Conference expresses the pious wish that the local leagues would "cultivate in their members healthy national feelings." It lays down in a resolution that communal representation is not the ideal but it says in the same resolution that "having regard to the state of things prevailing in this country" the Indian Christians must have communal representation. Are not the leaders of this community aware that such representation is only an incentive to communal strife? Are they not aware that the small community of Parsis has got along very well and has to-day great political and economic influence in the country although it does not seek communal representation? We hope the Indian Christians will sincerely try to work in practice what they are agreed in regarding as an idea. That way alone lies their true salvation.

THE VOTERS' CHOICE

MR. NARIMAN---THE CITY'S FAVOURITE

DR. GILDER AND SETH GOVINDLAL LEAD.

CONTEST BETWEEN GINWALA AND NISSIM.

VOTING ON COMMUNAL LINES.

Polling took place yesterday for the six Non-Mahomedan seats for Bombay in the local Legislative Council. The voting was largely on communal lines, wealth and non-political influence playing no small part in determining the voters' choice.

In the Southern Constituency Mr. K. F. Nariman was the favourite of all communities, and this was in no small measure due to the announcement of his impending prosecution by Government. The Marwadi community voted solid for Mr. Govindlal Shival Motilal who also secured support from other communities and is, according to some reports, likely to head the list of successful candidates.

The third seat is contested by Dr. Velkar and Messrs. Hirji Behedin and P. J. Murzban.

In the Northern Constituency Dr. Gilder is expected to head the poll Messrs. Meyer Nissim and Ginwala competing for the second seat. For the reserved seat the contest lies between Mr. Surve and Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajuji.

Voting in Poonja City had to be cancelled owing to the sudden death of Dr. Lohokare, one of the candidates.

In the Thana District, Mr. G. B. Pradhan is leading.

All voting booths presented scenes of animation, and brisk voting.

Lack of proper voting arrangements at all polling booths was the chief complaint of voters, many of whom after waiting in vain for admission in the halls for voting went away home in disgust, either to return in the afternoon, or never to return again.

In spite of all handicaps many voters succeeded in recording votes after jostling their way through the crowds.

KEEN CONTEST EVERYWHERE.

The election day for the six non-Mahomedan seats on the Bombay Legislative Council has come and gone, but who can speak with certainty of the results? Voters are full of caprices, very few are guided by strict principles. Communal sympathies, prepossessions and long purse were the determining factors and not very many voters seemed to have used their intelligence and discretion in deciding the merits of the candidates before registering their votes. Voters of the fair sex as well as illiterate voters were carried to the polling booths because they happened to be the tenants or employees of some rich candidates.

In the more intelligent section of the voters, communal feeling, prejudice and professional courtesy, and even promise of votes from other constituencies if the candidate was supported in Tuesday's elections seemed to be the guiding considerations which influenced many of the voters to vote for certain candidates. In both the North and South Constituencies, some of the most educated and intelligent men were seen to vote for people who had not cared two straws for the public, and who have done nothing for the people.

BRISK VOTING.

Voting was on the whole very brisk as was expected after a period of unparalleled activity in the city among the voters both in the Press and on the platform apart from private canvassing of the candidates which was very vigorous and energetic. The Swarajists' candidates have done well so far, and it is expected that Mr. F. J. Ginwala from the North and Mr. K. F. Nariman from the South would come out with flying colours.

Of course it is too hazardous to say anything definitely, but looking to the polling in the North, Mr. Meyer Nissim and Dr. Gilder have done very well, the latter is reported to be leading in the constituency while the former will be a keen contestant with Mr. Ginwala. In the South, the proposed prosecution of Mr. K. F. Nariman by the Government owing to his certain statements before the Back Bay Committee helped him tremendously to catch sympathetic votes from Parsis and non-Parsis alike, and his success doubly secured by the timely support (?) of the Government.

Mr. Govindlal Shival has done very well and, according to some reports, may even head the poll. For the third seat Dr. Velkar, Mr. B. T. Desai, Mr. Hirji Behedin or Mr. Murzban are the likely successful candidates. In the reserved seat either Mr. A. N. Surve or Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajuji is expected to be the fortunate winner. But as the old adage says: "Let us wait and see," for before the end of this week it is hoped the result will be out.

INADEQUATE ARRANGEMENTS
The din and excitement of Council elections reached the climax on Tuesday when

the voters went to the polling booths to record their verdict on the merits of different candidates in an unprecedented number. Early in the morning motor cars and taxicabs were busy parading the streets of Bombay with agents and friends of the candidates carrying the voters to the polling booths. In Bombay city north at Antonio Da Silva High School Dada, and Damodar Thakkersey Hall, Parel, the arrangement for registering votes was far from satisfactory. At the Antonio Da Silva High School the rush of voters was tremendous while the small passage to let them go to record their votes was so small that the polling authorities had to form a queue of two to allow the voters to pass at a time. This was found to be very unsatisfactory for a large number of voters who had collected in the compound as well as the foot path and many of them thought it wise to retire and return in the afternoon or in the evening when the rush of voters was thinned down.

IN THE MELTING POT.
The same condition prevailed in the Damodar Thakkersey Hall at Parel where the voters in a long string had to stand in a queue basking in the heat of the sun outside as there was neither shelter nor shed to protect them. The democracy seemed to be there in the melting pot and many of the voters had to go back in disgust rather than scorch in the sun indefinitely till their turn came to go inside the hall. The agents of the candidates who with considerable persuasion and cajolery had succeeded in wheeling the voters to the booths were not a little disappointed when they found the fruits of their labour of months past frittering away in front of their very eyes. Some of the voters who were brought by the candidates' agents after not a false flattery to the polling booths in the motor cars found themselves stranded and left to their fate to go home either walking or in the tram cars if they happened to get them on their way as after recording the votes it was considered by the men who brought them that their work was done and it was not their business to take them home back. Even those men who brought them abegging would turn their face if they were told to lend the motor cars to take them to their destination.

At both these places, viz., Dada and Parel, Mr. F. J. Ginwala, Dr. M. D. Gilder, Dr. M. C. Javle and Mr. Meyer Nissim made a good beginning and a string of motor cars were seen bringing voters for these gentlemen who would take their numbers from the clerks seated in the booths and go to the hall to register their votes. For the reserved seat there was a neck contest between Mr. A. N. Surve and Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajuji and looking to the support the latter received from his followers it would not be surprising if he ousted his rival though Mr. A. N. Surve too seemed to be firm and confident of his success.

MILLS WORKING AS USUAL.

Although the Government had notified the polling day as a public holiday the mills were working as usual while the commercial firms, in the city including leading business firms in Fort, did not think it their business to take the holiday and give an opportunity to their staff to go to the polling booths to record their votes. Perhaps they think that the clerical community

(Continued on Next Page.)

200 PEOPLE DROWNED

TOLL OF TYPHOON.

PLIGHT OF PHILIPPINES TOWN

Manila.—200 people are reported to have been drowned as the result of a typhoon in the province of Batangas. (Batangas is a seaport in Luzon, the largest of the Philippine Islands. It is 50 miles south of Manila. It was founded in 1581, and the population of the town and district is 40,000.)

ANTI-BRITISH MOVEMENT IN CHINA.

IMPORTERS THREATENED WITH PUNISHMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Hong Kong.—Messrs. from Swatow says that merchants here are threatened with heavy punishments if they accept delivery of British goods and that agitators are preventing shipping and handling of such goods. It is believed that unless Canton Government takes drastic action, this movement may lead to renewal of boycott in very severe form.—Reuter.

OLD TREATY TOWN CAPTURED.

SOUTHERN FORCES' SUCCESS

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Confirmation has been received of the news that Kiukiang has been captured by Southern Chinese forces. The fighting in the neighbourhood is continuing and counter-attacks appear to be taking place. British, French, American and Japanese naval parties have been landed to protect foreign concessions which are reported to have suffered no damage or casualties although there has been severe firing near them.

Kiukiang is an old treaty port on the south bank of Yangtze used by Sun-Chuang-Fang ruler of the five surrounding provinces as his headquarters.—B. O. W.

CHINESE MARITIME REGULATIONS.

PORTUGUESE CONSUL'S PROTEST.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Hongkong.—As senior consul the Portuguese Consul General at Canton has made an emphatic protest on behalf of the consular body against the regulations by which foreign ships entering Canton are liable to inspection by the Customs Inspectors on the ground that they contravene the maritime customs rules and Treaties with the Foreign Powers concerned.

The Cargo Boat Transportation Guild has notified its members to refuse to handle cargoes in the steamers belonging to the Indo-China Navigation, the China Navigation and the Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Companies.—Reuter.

CHINA AND BELGIUM.

LATTER'S PROTEST TO HAGUE COURT

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Brussels.—Mr. Vanervelde, Foreign Minister, announces that steps have been taken to submit to the Hague International Court China's action abrogating the Sino-Belgian Treaty of 1865 and issuing a presidential mandate bringing the Belgians in China under Chinese jurisdiction. China in violation of the Geneva Protocol had declined the Belgian offer to submit the question to the Hague Court.—Reuter.

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME TO ROYAL COUPLE.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Brussels.—Barriers were broken down and many were knocked down and trampled upon by the pressure of an enthusiastic crowd who were anxious to-day to see Princess Astrid and Prince Leopold. When they landed at Antwerp from a Swedish cruiser, and escorted by the King and Queen of Belgium and members of the Royal family and dignitaries, they proceeded to the station.

Equally wonderful scenes were witnessed at Brussels which was en fete. Troops wearing steel helmets guarded the route, and aeroplanes circled overhead. Crowds cheered as the carriages drove towards the palace. King Albert, Princess Astrid and Prince Leopold and the Duke of Testegond, bride's father, despite rain, alighted en route, and bowed their heads in prayer at the tomb of the unknown soldiers at which Princess Astrid laid a wreath.—Reuter.

INDIAN HOSPITALITY EULOGISED.

S. AFRICA'S MESSAGE TO INDIA.

VICEROY'S PLEA FOR CLOSER BONDS.

DELHI, Nov. 8.

The following telegraphic correspondence is published for general information.

Telegram from the Governor-General of South Africa to His Excellency the Viceroy dated the 5th November:—"My Ministers have asked me to convey the following message to you: Now that the Union Deputation has returned to South Africa the Ministers desire to express to His Excellency the Viceroy and to the members of his Government, as well as to the Provincial Governors and Governments and to the people of India their appreciation of the manner in which the Deputation was received and to convey the thanks of the Union Government for the great courtesy and generous hospitality shown to the members of the Deputation by all sections. The visit was of the greatest interest and instructive so far as such a very short space of time and circumstances permitted. The members will ever cherish happy recollections of India. 'I desire to associate myself with the foregoing and to express my appreciation of the pains which were taken to make the tour both pleasant and profitable.

VICEROY'S REPLY.

Telegram from His Excellency the Viceroy to the Governor-General of South Africa dated the 8th November:—"I am most grateful to your ministers and to yourself for your generous message of appreciation and thanks. India has welcomed the opportunity of repaying the hospitality extended by South Africa to Sir George Paddison and his colleagues earlier in the year. I have conveyed the message to Provincial Governments and have published it for general information and am sure that it will give pleasure to all classes in India. It is a matter of the sincerest pleasure to us all that the South African Deputation should have enjoyed their visit and I greatly hope that it will have assisted both India and South Africa to appreciate each others difficulties and by paving the way for the wise handling of our problems, will help to consolidate the friendship between the two countries which the exchange of visit has done much to establish."—A. P.

FUTURE OF IRAQ 'SET FAIR'.

JAFAR PASHA'S SATISFACTION.

LONDON, November 8.

Jafar Pasha, whom King Feisal has commanded to return by the shortest route, has arranged to depart to-day via Trieste and proceed by air to Baghdad where he is due on the 15th November. The Imperial Government has offered him every facility during his air journey. Jafar Pasha interviewed by Reuter said that his policy would be primarily one of continuous friendship and co-operation with the Imperial Government. He had learnt during his long relations with Britain both in war and in peace, and he knew that perfectly frank and open diplomacy was the only workable policy. He concluded by saying that "he is leaving for Baghdad with the satisfaction that, thanks to the British Government and the League of Nations, the barometer for future Iraq is 'set fair'."

INDEPENDENCE NOT ILLUSORY.

At the conclusion of the long report to the Mandates Commission, Sir Henry Dobbis claimed that the system of administration of Iraq had worked smoothly and the relations between Iraq authorities and their British advisers and inspectors were excellent. He emphasised that a large measure of independence enjoyed by Iraq was in no way illusory and within limits of British obligations to the League. Government of Iraq was free and independent.—Reuter.

BARON LLOYD BACK IN EGYPT.

LONDON, November 9.

Alexandria.—Lord and Lady Lloyd have arrived here. They were met by King's Chamberlain, Governor of Alexandria representative of the Municipality, and the British Military Commandant. Leicester-shires provided the guard of honour. Lord and Lady Lloyd left same day for Cairo.—Reuter.

"OOLIAN" EDITOR FINED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MADURA, Nov. 9.

The defamation case brought by Rao Bahadur A. V. P. L. Chidambaram Chettiar against Roy Chockalingam, Editor, "Oolian," a nationalist Tamil weekly, was disposed of to-day by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Ramnad. The accused was fined one rupee or one day's simple imprisonment in default. The fine was paid immediately.

"I AM A SERVANT OF THE CONGRESS."

PT. MALAVIYA'S REPLY TO CRITICS.

PLEA FOR TOLERANCE IN DIFFERENCE.

In his address to the residents of Dana Bunder, Pandit Malaviya refuted the charge that the Responsivists were anti-Congressmen. He had a record of full 40 years' service of the motherland and hence would not suffer the appellation "anti-Congress."

Panditji referred to Mr. Horniman's "unkind references" and vehemently declared that he was a servant of the Congress and nobody could dare challenge his claim.

The residents of Dana Bunder had gathered in large numbers last night in the open street near Masjid Station to hear Pandit Madan Malaviya. Pandit Malaviyaji who arrived exactly in time had a little talk with the representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" before the proceedings commenced. Thanking the representative for the lengthy report of his speech at Madhav Bag, Panditji pointed out that the expressions, "Avowed Extremist" about the late Lokamanya Tilak and "unclean record" about the tactics of the Swaraj Party, were rather too strong and he had not used them.

Opening the proceedings of the meeting, Mr. Tairse proposed Dr. Jadhavji Hansraj to the chair. Dr. Jadhavji called upon Mr. Shivdas Chapsi Thakkar to explain the purpose of the meeting. Mr. Thakkar made a special reference to the forthcoming Assembly election and asked the audience to hear patiently what Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya had to say about it.

TOLERANCE IN DIFFERENCES.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who began his address in flowing Hindi observed that in a big country like India differences of opinion were inevitable. Everybody had a right to speak out his conscience. People must learn to look upon the differences with an amount of tolerance and goodwill. The views of a particular political party might be unpalatable for a while but surely they deserved patient hearing and calm deliberation. Medicine might be bitter but it had to be taken for the cure of the malady. Pandit Malaviyaji then explained in Hindi to the audience of Dana Bazar, what he had said in English at the Madhav Bag meeting. He traced the history of the political evolution of India since the advent of East India Company and brought it down to our present days.

HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY.

Panditji again emphasised the fact that he was wholeheartedly for Hindu-Moslem unity on reasonable grounds. Hindus and Mahomedans were going to live in one country.

Advising the people on the wisdom of the course they had to follow, Pandit Malaviya made a fervent appeal in support of Mr. Jayakar's candidature. The city would be keeping up her noble traditions in returning Mr. Jayakar to the Assembly by an overwhelming majority.

A brief speech of the President asking the audience to practise Pandit Malaviya's advice brought the proceedings to a close.

CONFERENCE MORE HOPEFUL.

MINERS' EXECUTIVE TO CONSULT CONSTITUENTS.

LONDON, November 9.

As foreshadowed in an earlier cable the coal negotiations proceeded hopefully. The Miners' Executive were adamant against conceding longer hours, but statements were issued at midnight on the conclusion of the Conference of the Cabinet members and the miners, declaring that the Conference had adjourned as the Miners' Executive found it necessary to consult their constituents.

The Miners' delegate conference is being summoned on November 10th.—Reuter.

BRUNNER TRAGEDY.

LONDON, November 8.

At the inquest, to-day, at Wandsworth, over Roscoe Brunner's body, evidence showed that Roscoe was suffering from ill-health for two years, and was most depressed at his serious business troubles for which he was Chairman of Messrs. Brunner Monds was held responsible and had to vacate the Chairmanship. He was also most disappointed that he was not made a Director of the new amalgamation. His financial position was very sound.

His wife on the day of the tragedy visited three newspaper offices. Sir John Brunner testified that the wife did not accept the vacation of the Chairmanship which Roscoe accepted loyally. Sir John expressed the opinion that if Roscoe had learned that she was visiting newspaper offices on his account that was enough to turn his brain. A verdict of death by suicide was given.—Reuter's Special.

PARLIAMENTARY LIBERAL PARTY.

DEPARTURE IN APPOINTING PARTY 'WHIP'.

LONDON, November 8.

On the eve of the re-assembling of Parliament, the Liberal Members of Parliament held, to-day, a meeting which was presided over by Mr. Lloyd George and appointed Sir Robert Hutchison as Chief Whip.

Notable absentees from the meeting were Sir Walter Runciman, Sir John Simon and Sir Godfrey Collins.—Reuter.

REPEAL OF BETTING TAX.

LONDON, November 8.

The movement to secure the repeal of Betting Tax by constitutional means took definite form at a meeting of the members of the Victoria Club in conjunction with the Betting Reform Association. A twenty-thousand sterling fund was opened and 2,880 sterling were subscribed in a few minutes. Donations are solicited from all over country.—Reuter.

GREEK ELECTION PROSPECTS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Athens.—The first result of elections indicate a victory of the Republican over Royalist parties.—Reuter.

CABLE IN BRIEF.

Aviators Coste and Rignot have arrived at Beyrout from Basra.—Reuter.

MR. NARIMAN—THE CITY'S FAVOURITE.

(Continued from Previous Page).

and the mill operatives need not trouble their heads in politics lest it should prove an anathema to their employers. Any way, the announcement of the Government declaring the polling day as a holiday had done no tangible good to the working class as the employees of labour observed the Government's best more in breach than in observance. If, however, all the working people had not the day's off the rush at the polling booths would have been much more tremendous and unprecedented.

AT A. C. AND D. WARDS.

BRISK VOTING.

Great enthusiasm was witnessed among the voters at the polling booths at the Wilson College and Dhobi Talao on Tuesday when the electorates of the D. and A. C. wards respectively made the choice of their representatives in the local legislature for the coming three years. There were in all 10 candidates for three seats. Three candidates—Messrs. K. F. Nariman, B. T. Desai and Purushottam Triumdas—were put up by the Swaraj Party, two—Mr. Govindlal Shival and Dr. M. B. Velkar—by the Responsive Co-operation Party, two—Messrs. S. C. Joshi and E. R. Heerjibhedini by the Indian National Party and the remaining three candidates were Independents. Communally taking four of the candidates were Parsees, two Deccanis, two Gujaratis, one Marwari and one Christian.

Since early morning on Tuesday motor cars bearing posters for different candidates were seen moving about the southern part of the City carrying voters from their residence to the polling booths. At the Wilson College booth voting was very brisk and Mr. Nariman whose election prospects had grown brighter by the publication of the fact that the Government of India had given their assent to a prosecution against him, received solid support from voters of all communities. But the voting this time seemed to be going on more or less on communal lines. Most of the Parsi voters voted for one of the two Parsees while a few of them divided their votes between Mr. Nariman and one of the other of the Parsi candidates. Voting for Mr. Govindlal Shival and Dr. Velkar was very enthusiastic; while Messrs. Purushottam Triumdas and Balubhai Desai and Jehangir B. Patel received some, though not very encouraging, support from the Gujarati voters. The chances of Dr. Viegas did not seem to be very bright, although some of the voters divided their votes between Mr. Nariman and Dr. Viegas. On the whole, Messrs. Nariman, Govindlal Shival and Dr. M. B. Velkar seemed to be getting more votes than their rival candidates.

At the A. and C. Ward polling booths, voting for Mr. Govindlal Shival Motilal was solid throughout. Mr. Purushottam Triumdas was there personally canvassing Gujarati and Bhatia votes, while Mr. Balubhai Desai was lying in an invalid's chair in his booth watching his interests. Mr. L. R. Tairsee was seen working for J. B. Patel, the latter being engaged at the Chowpatty polling station.

Mr. Nariman seemed to be receiving good support from his voters here also; while the prospects of the Parsi and the Dakshini candidates "did not look to be so bright, although Mr. S. C. Joshi the National Party candidate got some votes here and there.

HAZARDING A GUESS.

Looking at the great rush of voters and the way in which voting was going on till late in the afternoon it is rather difficult to give a correct forecast or a forecast at all. But looking to the activities of the number of cars on which the placards of the different candidates were put up and the voters who took their number slips from the agents of the various candidates one may be inclined to believe that Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Govindlal Shival Motilal and Dr. M. B. Velkar would come out successful.

POSITION IN THE EVENING.

Later, in the evening, there seemed to be a slight improvement in the prospects of Mr. Balubhai T. Desai at the Dhobi Talao polling station and of Mr. P. J. Murzban at the Wilson College booth. The hall in which the voters were given their roll number by the agents of different candidates at Dhobi Talao was turned into something like Shree Bazaar. The lot of the poor voter was very miserable, especially in the evening, when the canvassers of different candidates were vying with one another in dragging him to their booth for his roll number. And this state of affairs continued even in spite of continuous efforts of the police constables and sergeants on duty.

The rush of the Gujarati and the Parsi voters from all the three Wards was great in the evening while voters for Mr. Govindlal Shival seems to be the only Responsivists' candidate, sure to get in were pouring in throughout the whole day. The Dakshini votes were divided between Dr. Velkar and Mr. Joshi a majority of the Brahmins voting for the latter and the Marathas and others solidly voting for Dr. Velkar. The chances of Messrs. J. B. Patel and Purushottam Triumdas seemed to be very poor.

It can be said with some certainty that Mr. K. F. Nariman (Swarajist) and Seth Govindlal Shival (Responsivist) will be the most successful candidates from Bombay City South. It is very hard to conjecture who would be third successful candidate out of Messrs. B. T. Desai, S. C. Joshi, P. J.

Murzban and Dr. Velkar. But it is generally believed that the last named gentleman's chances are brighter than those of the rest of his rivals.

SETH GOVINDLAL S. MOTILAL.
The eleven-hour attempt made by some interested parties in the Marwari community, to belittle the qualifications of Seth Govindlal S. Motilal appear to have had very little reaction against his mighty attempt, as was evidenced by the long fleet of motor cars carrying regular armies of Marwari and other communities, mostly businessmen of Bombay. In the A. and C. Wards Seth Govindlal continued to get good support throughout the day, and in D. Ward, though slack in the morning, voting in his favour began to mount up as the day wore on. It may therefore be safely said that Seth Govindlal is one of the probabilities.

AT 'B' AND 'E' WARDS.

MR. GINWALLA AND DR. GILDER FAVOURITES.

Even at 7 o'clock of the morning the premises of the Old Common Prison were filled up with dozens of motor cars engaged by various candidates to carry the voters to the booths. Volunteers were parading through the corridors explaining to a few early comers the proper method of voting.

THE FIRST VOTE OF 'B' WARD.
When the voting commenced exactly at 8 with the ringing of a bell, a young man named Kabur Talsi was the first to enter the 'B' ward booth and vote for the Congress candidate Mr. Ginwalla. The next few votes were cast in favour of Mr. Nissim Meyer whose volunteers had gathered a number of voters beforehand.

The notable incident of the morning's polling in the 'B' ward was the enthusiasm displayed by an old woman of nearly sixty years, in coming exactly at five minutes after eight and voting for Mr. Reuben Solomon.

BUSY SPOTS.

From 8.30 onwards, the polling took a brisk turn and the voters had to wait in queues to find entrance to the booth. The tables of Mr. Ginwalla, Dr. Gilder and Shet Mavji Govindji were by far the busiest spots in the Umerkhadi Polling Station. The tables of Mr. Vaidya and Dr. Savarkar seemed to have no attraction for the early voters. Mr. Surve was faring pretty nicely during the first two hours.

'E' WARD POLLING AT BYCULLA.

The polling was extremely brisk in the Bombay Education Society's Girls' School at Parel Road. Crowds of voters were seen flocking to the booth to record their votes during the early hours of the day.

A GREAT INCONVENIENCE.

The situation of the Polling booth was such in the 'E' ward that many voters had to stand for hours together to get entrance to the hall where the voters were to be registered. The entrance door was very narrow and the gangway quite insufficient to hold huge queues which were inevitable. The volunteers of the candidates were relieving the voters of a great amount of worry by pushing them ahead through the narrow doors.

FAVOURITE CANDIDATES.

As in the 'B' ward the tables of Mr. Ginwalla and Dr. Gilder were very busy. Cushioned chairs put up by Shet Mavji Govindji did surely attract a host of merchant voters but the favourite candidate of the morning for the 'E' ward seemed to be the Congress candidate Mr. Ginwalla. Here also the tables of Mr. Vaidya and Dr. Savarkar seemed the least frequented.

MORNING'S RECORD IN 'B' AND 'E' WARDS.

The morning's polling in the 'B' and 'E' wards was undoubtedly favouring Mr. Ginwalla and Dr. Gilder. The progress of Mr. Surve and Mr. Meyer Nissim was far from unsatisfactory though less manifest than the above-named two candidates. The people in general seem to have taken this time a keener interest than before. In the late hours of the afternoon a big rush is expected in both these stations. Candidates themselves were paying occasional flying visits to the booths to see if there was anything heartening.

The activities of the polling stations had slowed down to a great extent after the resumption of work at 1 o'clock. From 1 to 4 in the afternoon, very few voters came to the booths. The approximate morning's figures showed an appreciable strength for Mr. Ginwalla, the Congress candidate, Dr. Gilder and Mr. Meyer.

From 4 o'clock onwards the voters gathered again in large numbers and there was a great rush in securing the entrance. The voters were very busy plying through the hooks and corners of the city and even some of the mill-labourers who would have never obtained a comfortable motor-ride in their lives, were enjoying it to the fullest extent.

THE MEN OF THE DAY.

From the sympathy that has been shown to various candidates by their electors, it can be presumed that Mr. Ginwalla, Dr. Gilder, Mr. Meyer and Mr. Surve have got good hopes of success. There will be the keenest competition between Dr. Gilder and Mr. Meyer but the former will have the better of it. Mr. Surve, the sitting member for the reserved seat, will, most probably, resume his tenure of membership once more. Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajaji, an independent candidate has put up a very good

fight for the Reserved Seat but the odds are against him.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE NO HOPES.

Mr. Asavale, a candidate for the Reserved Seat, Dr. Savarkar, a Responsivist, Mr. Vaidya, an Independent, Mr. Reuben Solomon, have not at all fared well. Votes being divided between Shet Mavji Govindji and Mr. Khimji Nathabhai, there are very few chances of their being returned as successful candidates.

VOTING ON COMMUNAL LINES.

One important feature of to-day's election, which did not fail to attract the attention of even a careless observer, was the tendency of the voters to record their votes in favour of the candidate belonging to their community. The case of Mr. Ginwalla was a bit of exception as he had a large number of Hindu supporters.

TODAY'S COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

UNIVERSITY AND EUROPEAN CONSTITUENCIES.

Election for one seat allowed to the Bombay University in the Bombay Council will come off to-day (Wednesday). There are three candidates for the seat, viz., (1) Mr. Joseph Baptista; (2) Dr. G. V. Deshmukh; (3) Dr. R. P. Paranjpye. Election will also take place to the one seat allowed to the European constituency. As there is only one candidate, viz., Mr. Joe Adijman, he will have a walk-over.

POONA'S SAD POLLING DAY.

DR. LOHOKARE'S SUDDEN DEATH.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 9.

As the election contest here was very keen, all the parties had made full preparations for the fight on the 9th, but Providence willed otherwise.

The citizens of Poona were shocked to hear the news of the sudden death of Dr. Lohokare, the Responsivist candidate, from heart failure. The news spread like wild fire in the city and the workers of the deceased and many a voter instead of going to polling booths directed their steps, towards the cemetery. Hundreds of citizens and prominent persons of all the parties had gathered on the grounds of the Unkarwar Mandir, to pay their last homage to the departed.

COLLECTOR STOPS POLLING.

Meanwhile the polling had commenced and continued till nearly ten when it was stopped by the order of Mr. Ball, the Collector of Poona. Competent persons here say that the order of the Collector is illegal as it could only be issued, if the death had occurred before the date of the polling day; but the death of Dr. Lohokare occurred at about 3 a.m. of the ninth, that is, on the date of the polling. The wording of the order itself shows the confusion in the mind of the Collector himself. He says owing to the death during the night of 8th-9th November etc. The death must have occurred either on the night of the 8th or the 9th, but never during both the nights and as a matter of fact the death occurred on the 9th, the actual date of the night and as a matter of fact the death polling as required by Election rule 13th.

POOR VOTING IN THANA.

MR. PRADHAN'S BRIGHT PROSPECTS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Mr. Pradhan leads in Thana elections. In a town of 5,800 voters, 1,976 attended Mr. Pradhan expects fifty per cent. of the votes. Mr. Zunarao hopes to stand second, Mr. Trivedi third and Mr. Bhojane fourth. Mr. Deodhekar did not work.

In the rural division out of 175 voters 56 attended. Mr. Pradhan expects seventy-five per cent.

MAHOMMEDAN CONSTITUENCY.

Out of 401 voters, 143 attended. Mr. Dehlvi expects 75 per cent.

"MR. JOG'S SUCCESS DOUBLY SURE."

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Nov. 9.

Of the 1,600 votes recorded out of 2,400, the Congress Candidate Mr. Jog gets approximately 500. Hubli is Mr. Kambl's stronghold, while in Dharwar town and taluka Mr. Jog gets, as per reports, received, nearly eighty per cent. Reports from other talukas are much more encouraging, Mr. Jog's success being doubly sure.

ELECTIONS IN MADRAS.

PANAGAL WON BY 3 VOTES.

MADRAS, Nov. 9.

The Raja of Panagal, Chief Minister, Government of Madras and the Leader of the "Justice" Party (sitting member), has been elected to the Madras Legislative Council by the Central Landholders' Constituency. He secured 45 votes, while his rival Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer polled 42. There were no invalid votes.—A. P.

MR. GOPAL MENON RE-ELECTED.

MADRAS, Nov. 9.

Mr. Gopala Menon, (Swarajist) sitting member, has been re-elected by the South

Indian Chamber of Commerce to the Madras Legislative Council against Mr. Balasundaram Mudaliar (Independent) by 101 to 73.—A. P.

MORE WOMEN VOTERS IN POLLS.

MADRAS, Nov. 9.

About 70 per cent. of the voters in Madras City exercised their franchise in yesterday's general elections, including a very large number of women. Reports of elections from the mofussil show that practically from every constituency a majority of voters went to the poll, and the polling day passed away peacefully. Everywhere the results of the polling will be announced at the week-end.

The Raja of Kallikote has been elected by the Northern Landholders' Constituency to the Madras Council. The Returning Officer, Madras City, non-Mahomedan constituency, has issued a fresh notice fixing Wednesday afternoon, for the commencement of the counting of votes.—A. P.

ELECTION DAY IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, November 8.

After the continuous heavy rain of the past week brilliant weather prevailed on the election day in Madras and from early morning groups of people were seen gathered near the polling booths in various divisions discussing the fortunes of the contending parties. Hundreds of motor cars were to be all over the city, large majority of them bearing the Congress label conveying candidates to the various polling stations. Polling was fairly brisk at all places and went on without hitch till 6 p.m. The police arrangements were excellent.—A. P.

ELECTIONS PASS OFF QUIETLY.

The general elections for the Assembly and the Legislative Council passed off quietly in Madras City, to-day, in spite of the lively and exciting campaign carried on for past several weeks by rival candidates and their agents. The day was a public holiday. More than fifty per cent. of the voters are said to have registered their votes by noon in all stations. Unlike in previous years no manifestoes or posters were allowed by the police to be posted on the walls of polling booths.—A. P.

LALAJI'S CADIDATURE.

DIWAN CHAMANLAL'S OBJECTION OVER-ruled.

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

The nomination papers of the candidates to the Legislative Council and Assembly were scrutinised to-day throughout the Province.

When Lala Lajpatrai's nomination papers came up for scrutiny in the West Punjab, Non-Mahomedan constituency, an objection was raised by Diwan Chamanlal's counsel regarding Lala's qualification to become a member of a legislature. It was pointed out that under election rule 5 (1) (d) when a legal practitioner was dismissed from practice this disqualification, in order to enable him to contest an election, should be removed by the Governor-General in Council. In the case of Lala Lajpatrai the disqualification which was imposed in 1917 was removed by the High Court only. Thus the Lala was free to practise as a lawyer but could not stand for election to a legislature unless and until the Governor-General in Council removed this ban. The scrutiny officer disagreed with this and accepted the Lala's nomination papers. It is understood that after elections are over this point will be fought out by the Opposition.—A. P.

S. G. P. C. AND THE ELECTIONS.

AMRITSAR, November 8.

The S. G. P. C., which recently decided to make over charge to the newly constituted Gurdwara Central Board which has already decided to retain the original name of the S. G. P. C. has announced that it does not deem it advisable to nominate any candidates for the coming elections for the Legislatures, as it has already undertaken to make over charge to the Central Board to-morrow.—A. P.

WALK-OVER FOR BURMA EUROPEAN

The nomination paper of Mr. W. S. Lamb, a sitting member for the seat in the Legislative Assembly for the Burma European constituency was found in order at the scrutiny to-day. There being no other candidate he will be returned unopposed.—A. P.

PANDEMONIUM AT ELECTION MEETING.

PRESIDENT HIT WITH STONE.

CALCUTTA, November 9.

At a meeting of the residents of the Cosipore suburb of Calcutta in support of the candidature of Mr. Jatindranath Basu, the Liberal candidate for the Bengal Council, a section of the audience indulged in obstructive tactics and at times the uproar was so great that the speakers were unable to proceed. During the disturbance stones were thrown and one hit the President. The climax was reached when someone removed the lamps from the Shamiana, leaving those present in

darkness. In the circumstances Mr. Basu, was unable to address the meeting. Mr. Basu, who is seeking election in North Calcutta, is being opposed by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Swarajist Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, in Jail.—Associated Press.

PANDIT NEHRU'S TOUR IN C. P.

WARM RECEPTION AND ADDRESSES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, November 8.

Pandit Motilal Nehru commenced his Hindustani C. P. Tour on the 3rd November and has so far visited Katni Khawda, Burhanpur, Harda and Betul. The reception accorded to him in all these places was unique in the history of the province.

All towns he visited presented him addresses of welcome, eulogising his numerous services to Motherland. The address presented to him by the municipality of the historic town of Burhanpur referred to his noble efforts for the achievement of the Hindu-Muslim unity. This gave Panditji an opportunity to pour out his heart, wearied by communal bickerings before an appreciative audience, consisting of almost an equal number of Hindus and Muslims. All of them were deeply touched.

Public meetings addressed by him were attended by thousands and reminded those present of the glorious days of 1921 and 1922. His speeches were characterised by calm reflection and cool judgment. He advocated the Congress cause and criticised his opponents with fairness and ability. He invited discussion and criticism and succeeded everywhere in satisfying the audience. He scrupulously avoided personalities and stood in marked contrast to Lala Lajpatrai who during his recent visit to this province freely indulged in wild and unrefined flings at Panditji. Panditji proposes to visit Chhindwara and Narsingpur, but his engagements in other places compel him to hurry through his programme. He reaches Jubbulpore on the eighth and then proceeds to Allahabad.

ALLAHABAD MUNICIPALITY

SIR T. SAPRU WITHDRAWS SUIT.

ALLAHABAD, November 9.

The suit filed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, against the Municipal Board of Allahabad for an injunction in connection with the shortage of the water supply has been compromised and the suit withdrawn in view of an expression of regret by the Chairman, at the inconvenience suffered and for promising improvement in the supply.—Associated Press.

"VOTERS' DUTY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The leading article in your issue of the 3rd inst. has satisfied many of our readers in so far as it expresses their sentiments. You have rightly taken up the note with regard to the elections, that we should vote for the best candidate irrespective of party labels. This is in glaring contrast with the vindictive and vituperative campaign daily carried on by a morning contemporary of yours. Since its commencement a few days ago, it has picked out Mr. Jayakar, the leader of the Responsive Co-operation Party, and spread about him calumnies and falsehoods. As an instance of this, I may mention that your contemporary suggests that Mr. Jayakar joined the Hindu Mahasabha and the Indian National Party in order to secure their support in his present candidature. But the facts are, as I know, that Mr. Jayakar became the President of the Hindu Mahasabha as early as December 1925 when he had not ceased to be a member of the Swaraj Party and was leading it in the Bombay Council. Similarly, Mr. Jayakar joined, as far as I know, the Indian National Party in April or May last at a time when the present elections were not even thought of. I can go on, if I had the time, to mention several other instances of the falsehoods which this paper has been specializing in spreading about Mr. Jayakar. Though there are two seats in the Legislative Assembly from this city, this paper has gone on suggesting that Mr. Jayakar should not be voted for, indicating thereby its clear desire that Mr. Dumasia should be the second candidate after its favourite, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. May we know if this is in consequence of any secret understanding between that paper and Mr. Dumasia that, by hitting Mr. Jayakar, it should make Dumasia's seat more safe? I should like to know what advantage the country would reap if this paper succeeded in its desire of seeing Mr. Jayakar defeated. It talks of upholding the Congress. If so, how can it, in the same breath, suggest to the voters that Mr. Dumasia should be preferred to Mr. Jayakar, as it is cleverly doing now? The public have failed to understand what is the explanation of all this vituperation against Mr. Jayakar. But I can assure the journal that, however much it may abuse Mr. Jayakar in its columns from day to day, it will not succeed in portraying Mr. Jayakar to the Bombay public in the black colours which it is so audaciously introducing into the picture. Yours etc.

S. V. RAO.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

ROHTAK DY COMMISSIONER'S DEATH

DELHI, Nov. 9.

A fatal motor accident last evening resulted in the death of Mr. H. R. Waugh, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Rohtak. His car overturned and the Indian chauffeur was injured. The funeral takes place this evening in Delhi.—A. P.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

AN ENDOWMENT FOR FINE ARTS,

Mr. E. C. Dickinsons Provost and Professor of English, Muslim University, Aligarh has sent the following letter of thanks to Professor Muinuddin Ahmad, Professor of Persian in Wilson College, Bombay, who has endowed a picture gallery in the Muslim University for which purpose he has contributed Rs. 28,000 the savings of his life time; (Mr. Dickinsons is one of the Trustees of the proposed gallery) "My dear Prof. Muinuddin,—Yesterday I offered a little verbal thanks to you in connection with your splendid gift to this institution. I think it is only right that now I should add a little more.

The nature of your gift is one I think exceptional in modern Muslim History and shows that progressive attitude of mind that must be of such exceptional value in service to the community. It is a profound and significant act that you have done, and one for which many young Muslims hereafter will have to offer gratitude and thanks. It means you are lifting the scales of blindness from the eyes of the youth—a blindness I am meeting every day of my stay in Aligarh and which is too tragic when one contrasts it with the chances given to young English lads at home. Life here is a very drab affair for most of these boys, and any thing contributing to their intellectual and aesthetic uplift is a gift immeasurable.

I believe Dr. Ziauddin has written to you on this same topic. I have only striven to register a little of my own personal feelings to his more public ones, in this little note of thanks. I trust in a few months time you will come again to Aligarh and see with your own eyes the building rising from the plain that has been your gift to young Mahomedan India.

With all my sincere regard,—Yours truly,

(Sd.) E. C. DICKINSONS.

"PECULIAR HEIRLOOM OF ANCIENT INDIA"

CAPT. SOLOMON ON RANGOLI DRAWINGS.

Capt. Gladstone Solomon, Principal of the Bombay School of Art, as an admirer of Indian Art, paid a visit to the residents of New-Wadi, on the evening of Friday last, the 5th inst., which was the Eve of the Hindu New Year's Day, in order to see the particularly renowned 'Rangoli Drawings' at the hands of the Pathare Prabhu ladies. He had an inspection tour through the lane in the course of which he examined the work of art exhibited in the front of every house. Stopping at each place, he minutely viewed the various features of individual drawings and made valuable suggestions to the artists concerned as to future improvements. He selected four of the drawings executed by Mrs. Mirabai S. K. Brahmamdar, Mrs. Rosebai B. Naik, Mrs. Sukribai A. Naik and Miss Chinubai P. Rame, as among the best, and recommended the ladies for prizes. Afterwards, he and his hosts met on the well decorated verandah of Mr. Anand Rao Sonderji Dharwadkar, where he was entertained and presented with an address.

In reply Capt. Solomon made a speech, and acknowledged that the art of 'Rangoli drawing' was purely Indian and should, therefore, be cultivated on Indian lines, expecting no help from the West which knew nothing of this particular branch of the art. He urged that India should preserve this art and persevere in developing it within herself as a peculiar heirloom of the ancient Indian artists. He expressed great satisfaction with the improvements he witnessed in the drawings executed on the present occasion, and hoped that the few suggestions he had been able to make as an admirer of Indian art would be seriously taken and would culminate in bringing about further improvements in the future. He concluded by mentioning the names of the four lady-artists, whose work was appreciated by him as 'of excellence,' and confidently trusted that they would be given prizes.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Nov. 9.

The depression is now about 500 miles west of Malabar and is becoming unimportant.

Dry weather prevails except for a few falls in Malabar and Madras South-east, Mangalore reporting three quarters of an inch of rain. The western disturbance is approaching the Frontier.

Forecast: No large change.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

BOMBAY AND JAPANESE MILLS.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

The following is the second instalment of an article which, under the caption "Bombay's attack on Japanese Cotton Goods," Mr. George Bronson Rea has written on the Bombay's textile industry, in the "Far Eastern Review," the first instalment of which appeared in our "Trade and Finance" supplement last Wednesday.

Japan has seriously cut into British trade in China, edged her way into India and is steadily expanding her markets in the Far East and Africa. Although Japan's competition is confined exclusively to thearser lines of piece goods which do not conflict with the finer grades turned out in Lancashire, and Japan's proportion of trade is only a very small percentage of the total, the British trader already sees this a menace. In Anglo-Indian eyes, Japan's failure to give immediate effect to a night-hour-day agreement and her refusal of employing women on night work therefore constitutes a most unfair advantage over those countries whose humane governments hastened to ratify the convention. Now to date, only five such humane governments have ratified these resolutions; wit, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, India, Greece and Rumania, but as Japan, the only nation which competes with India, she singled out for special attention and veneration.

IMPRACICAL LABOUR REGULATIONS.

Bombay absolutely declines to accept the planation that Japan is well within her rights in any attitude she may adopt towards the International Labor draft convention. No country is obliged to enforce conventions until they have been formally ratified, a purely private and voluntary matter for each government to decide according to its own views. Should a government of any state decide against ratification no legal obligations rest on that country to secure the enforcement of the convention. Only in the event that ratification takes place and the government fails to pass legislation for the observance of the convention, is any other ratifying state entitled to file a complaint with the International Labor Office and even then there is no force behind this organization to punish offenders. As Japan has seen fit to ratify formal ratification until such a time she is prepared to meet the industrial conditions created by the application of new laws, no other nation has the right to complain or demand that pressure be brought to bear upon her to be in line with them in operation. Only other countries, as noted above, have ratified the convention to date; convincing evidence that the resolutions were drawn to favor those states already enjoying a dominant position in the industrial world.

It is not only complicated and impracticable but highly indefensible to apply the rule of American or British industrial policy to other countries burdened with complex problems which cannot be solved by a common denominator laid down by an international conference. The folly of such a programme is seen in the present

coal strike in England where an increase in working hours is held to be the only alternative to industrial ruin.

It is evident in Italy, where Mussolini in a supreme effort to avoid economic disaster by increasing national production, has defied the canons of international labor and legalized a nine-hour working day. The government which blindly accepts these international conventions without safeguarding reservations is simply tightening the rope that was internationally placed around its neck in order to strangle its power of competition with more firmly established rivals. If British labor succeeds in enforcing its conception of a proper working day, when half-starved competitors are working overtime to capture its markets, the future of industrial Britain is not difficult to forecast. Under such conditions, what nation would dare challenge the right of the British Government to legalize a nine or even a ten-hour working day? What nation would have the audacity to denounce the application of the new nine-hour-day in Italy? It is an excellent sport to pick on Japan whose power to retort is weakened by the reluctance of the English language press sympathetically to present her side of the case, but there would probably be an exhibition of international fireworks in which the League of Nations would go up like a skyrocket if the same attacks were directed against the fiery Leader of New Italy.

THE BRAZEN FACE OF BOMBAY.

The Indian press campaign against Japan has been in full swing since the golden days of the war-boom came to an abrupt termination and the Bombay cotton mills once more faced the stern reality of earning dividends on watered capital, against organized and efficient competitors. Although the volume of Japanese cotton goods imported into India constitute only about three per cent. of the total consumption of manufactured cotton goods in that country, to offset which Japan purchases over one half of the raw cotton exported from India, the Bombay mill owners in order to cover up the corruption, inefficiency mismanagement and a host of other evils connected with their business, have diverted public attention from their own shortcomings by a vicious propaganda directed against Japan's failure to give effect to the Washington labor convention.

As early as December, 1921, when the anti-Japanese movement was initiated, the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association sent a statement to the Indian Government setting forth the actual conditions surrounding the industry in Japan followed by further explanatory communications from its Bombay agent to the local mill owners' association. All of these extremely courteous and informative documents were brushed aside by the millowners in a boorish exhibition of ill-temper almost insulting in the tone of the replies. Despite repeated invitations, not one representative of the Indian cotton industry has visited Japan in order to investigate first hand report on the state of industry in that country, the mill owners preferring to base their charges on newspaper articles and one-sided evidence supporting their views.

As noted above, this campaign was successful in forcing the Indian Government to abolish the cotton excise tax early this year but as this measure obviously could bring only partial relief to a notoriously mismanaged and poorly located industry, the agitation against Japan was immediately renewed with surcharged venom in order to induce the Government to impose countervailing import duties upon Japanese cotton goods that would offset the advantage enjoyed by the Japanese mills in working double shifts. Bombay had emerged victorious from one campaign and evidently anticipated that the Indian Government could be bull-raged into accepting further orders from the Parsee oligarchy. In attempting to lay down the law and force the hand of the Government they met with a well merited rebuke. Read the following orders sent to the Government under the guise of a petition from the Bombay Mill Owners' Association:

"My committee suggests that for the specific purpose outlined above (the imposition of a discriminatory duty against Japanese cotton goods) an 'ad hoc' committee, including a proportion of textile experts, should be immediately appointed and asked to report without delay. If the Government of India are prepared to agree to this suggestion, this Association would be prepared to render every assistance in order to enable the committee to arrive at accurate conclusions as to the extent of the import duty which should be imposed, 'provided any evidence they give is considered confidential.' Though for the past two or three years the textile industry of India has been very adversely affected owing to the depreciating value of the yen, the appreciating value of the rupee and other reasons, my committee do not at the present juncture wish to make any claim for general protection. They consider that if safeguarded from unfair competition, the Indian textile industry will at least be able to retain its home market."

BOMBAY'S OUTRAGEOUS PROPOSAL. It is not to be supposed from this that Bombay's requests were confined exclusively to penalizing Japan, for we find that its general S. O. S. included:

1. Reduction of railway freight rates on Indian mill-made goods from Bombay to the principal Indian piece goods and yarn markets.
2. Government negotiation with steamship companies to obtain a reduction in freight rates from Bombay to other Indian, African and Levantine ports.
3. Appointment of a Trade Commissioner to assist in exploring and developing export markets.
4. A scientific tariff devised for the protection of Indian cotton products against all unfair competition.
5. Abolition of import duties on mill stores and supplies.
6. Stabilization of the rupee exchange at 1s. 4d. instead of 1s. 6d. as fixed by the Government Financial Commission.
7. Reduction of municipal, income and super taxes and abolition of the municipal cotton cess of 1 rupee per bale of cotton entering Bombay.
8. Government erection of houses for mill hands.

There may have been something that Bombay overlooked, but to all appearances they are ready to take away everything in

the house, even to the red-hot kitchen stove. Our comment on this might seem, somewhat biased so we will quote what the "Capital" the leading Indian commercial newspaper of Calcutta had to say when the text of the petition was made public:

"In other words, the proposal put up by the 'Mill Owners' Association comprised as its three main features, a limited inquiry based upon terms of reference prejudging the whole question at issue; a packed Committee; and evidence 'in camera.' According to the Mill Owners' Association's own description of their proposals, they demanded not only that the personnel and terms of reference of the Committee of Inquiry should be subject to their approval, but that the Government of India should bind itself in advance to accept any recommendation this Committee put forward. This proposal—put forward by men who unquestionably believed that they were acting in the public interests—must, despite that fact, be characterized as one of the most indefensible bargains ever suggested to a Protectionist Government."

THE GOVERNMENT'S REBUKE.

It is well to note that 'Capital' is owned and edited by Englishmen and published in Calcutta, which city, in contrast to the Parsee stronghold, is a monument to purely British enterprise. No Bombay newspaper would have had the courage to point out the above facts in such straightforward words. 'Capital' then goes on to say:

"This amazing project was too much even for Sir Charles Innes. The Commerce Member, to his credit, not only denied that any case had been made out for denouncing the Indo-Japanese Convention but further demurred to the millowners' proposal that a Committee to fix safeguarding duties (as opposed to general protection) should forthwith be appointed merely for the purpose of determining the amount of these duties. At Simla, the Bombay millowners' idea that they should supply not only the witnesses, but also the judge and jury, was rejected as a crudity almost beyond conception. With perfect fairness, the Commerce Member added, in replying to the millowners' letter:

"At the same time, the present difficulties of the mill industry are a matter of much concern to the Government of India, and they are anxious to do what they can to assist the millowners to find the right solution of those difficulties. Their position is that they recognise that the mill industry especially in Bombay city, has been passing through a period of depression. They recognise that the import of Japanese yarn and piece-goods has been increasing rapidly. They recognise that Japanese millowners have an advantage over Indian millowners in that they work double shifts, and they are willing to believe that the working of double shifts in Japan is facilitated by the fact that the employment of women at night is not prohibited. They are prepared to admit, therefore, that there is a 'prima facie' case for enquiry. But they hold that the enquiry should be a comprehensive enquiry, and that the whole field should be opened to the body entrusted with it. For protection, whether it be called protection or merely safeguarding, must enhance the price of cotton goods (which is still exceptionally high) for the Indian consumer, and the Government of India are unable to agree to any course that would have this result unless and until the necessity of that course is established by a comprehensive impartial enquiry."

lished by a comprehensive impartial enquiry.

"In their view, diagnosis must precede the prescription of remedies, and they are not yet satisfied that the present condition of the mill industry in Bombay is solely due to competition from Japan."

(To be Continued.)

(Continued from Column 6). Gold Bullion Standard, as recommended by the Currency Commission and sought to be adopted by the bill, my Board and Committee leg to submit, that the proposed standard does not materially differ, for practical purposes, from the gold exchange standard which the Currency Commission reject. The convertibility of notes into gold or gold exchange, will not have the least effect upon the people at large in establishing the confidence in the Currency, and it has already begun to be talked about in asking for a gold currency, India has not only not obtained what it so ardently desired, but has, on the other hand, lost even the silver rupee. The right of convertibility into 400 ozs. gold at a time is one of no direct concern to the general public and it is unintelligible to the majority, the various members of which are of all degrees of education and indeed of all stages of civilization.

The general public will never consent that gold in lots of 400 ozs. will be available for notes, because, gold can be obtained generally from the bazaar at a lower rate, and 400 ozs. will be a pretty big lot to buy even during the whole life for the average individual of the agricultural class, which forms 80 per cent. of the Indian population. Further whenever the bazaar price of gold happens to be the same as the mint price, the option of giving gold exchange will be exercised, and thus convertibility of notes into gold will, in practice, prove to be a myth.

My Board and Committee, therefore, are entirely in agreement, with the opinion of Sir Basil Blackett; that the introduction of gold into circulation, although it is a wasteful and expensive system, is necessary in Indian conditions, to inspire confidence in the people, and provide the stimulus which is badly needed for investment and the banking habit in India.

INTRODUCE GOLD CURRENCY SOON.

My Board and Committee, therefore, submit that gold currency should be introduced as soon as possible. My Board and Committee appreciate the plea that the present gold resources of the Government are not sufficient to warrant the making of notes compulsorily convertible into gold coin, but they do not see what objection there can be to the conversion being made optional.

My Board and Committee further propose that a statutory obligation may be placed on the Government to give gold coin in exchange for gold bullion; and thus a gold currency may be started without in the least straining the gold resources, and the currency can be made more elastic and expansion secured very easily whenever required for financing trade.

With reference to the option of the Controller of Currency to give gold exchange in any country having a free gold market, my Board and Committee venture to think it as a most ill-advised proposal, and it is feared that the proposal will be used to warrant the maintenance of gold or gold Securities in foreign countries having free gold market. From an examination of the Indian trade balances in the past years, it can be clearly seen that an adverse balance of trade is a very rare phenomenon, and so it is neither wise nor businesslike, to maintain gold or gold securities in foreign countries, even in England and stand the chance of a total loss or at least a heavy depreciation, in case of great financial or political disturbances in the country concerned. Situated as India is, it looks more natural that other countries should maintain gold in India rather than the reverse.

REVERT TO 1S. 4D.

PLEA FOR GOLD CURRENCY

BULLION EXCHANGE'S VIEW.

The Secretary of the Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd., in his letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Finance Department, Bombay, regarding the exchange and gold bullion standard, says:—

"Sir,—With reference to your letter No. 5060/A dated the 10th September, 1926, inviting the opinion of my Board and Committee, I am directed to submit the views of my Board and Committee as follows:

My Board and Committee understand from the objects and reasons that the bill aims (1) at stabilising the rupee at a rate corresponding to 1s. 6d. gold and (2) to place an obligation on the currency authority to buy gold and sell gold or gold exchange at their option at the upper and lower gold points of the rupee at this parity. My Board and Committee at this stage want to draw your attention to the fact that they represent a class of merchants who are importers of bullion, and a higher rate of exchange to them means cheaper bullion. But it does not necessarily follow that lower price of bullion will bring a greater demand for the precious metals. In India, bullion is used mostly for ornaments or hoarding, but both these purposes presuppose a sufficient surplus in the individual income after the absolute necessities of life are provided for; i.e., the demand for bullion varies directly with the prosperity of the masses. It is an admitted fact that the largest portion, about 80 per cent. of the Indian population, consists of agriculturists; and it is, therefore, their prosperity on which the bullion trade like almost every other trade, mainly depends.

On examining the effects of 18d. gold ratio on the agricultural class, and after giving their utmost consideration to the arguments advanced in the majority report of the Currency Commission, in favour of the ratio, my Board and Committee regret to say that they are unable to agree with the ratio proposed in the bill, and they feel sure that the proposed bill if passed, will be the last straw for the hard hit agriculturists, as the low and unremunerative prices of their produce will hardly be enough to cover even the cost of production.

My Board and Committee further submit that the choice of a ratio must depend entirely on what ratio in fact is easily attainable and easily maintainable. The proposed ratio does not come up to this test; as repeated deflation has had to be resorted to, both to arrive at, and to maintain it even at the figure that it stands at for the past few weeks, which is very near the lower gold point on the 18d. basis, which indicates that the present ratio cannot be maintained without further and perhaps more drastic deflation and consequent dissipation of our gold reserves.

My Board and Committee, therefore, are of opinion that the proposed ratio is very harmful to the general interest of India, and respectfully urge on the Government the necessity of restoring the original ratio of 16d. gold to a rupee. My Board and Committee do not here propose to enter into a detailed consideration of the effects of the 18d. ratio on the various classes of Indian community, and generally adopt the arguments advanced by Sir Purushottamdas Thakordas Kt., in his very able Minute of Dissent against the 18d. ratio.

GOLD BULLION STANDARD.

Coming to the second question of the (Continued in Column 5.)

GUJARAT ARTS EXHIBITION.

THE ART OF MUSIC.

S. P. Ganguli who visited the Gujarat Arts Exhibition at Surat, on being interviewed by a representative of the Public Committee, spoke on Folk art, and music. The first portion of the interview appeared in our yesterday's issue. The way is the concluding portion of the interview. He said:

FOLK ART.

I am glad to announce that this evening Kavi Mardhanji will entertain the art public of this City. Raj Kavi Mardhanji represents the aspect of folk art. I have, I regret to say, received scarcely any attention or justice at the hands of the intellectual who should influence the minds and imagination of the coming generation. How often do we realise the intimate contact and relations of art—I mean in its form of art, and the life of the country.

The Bhil dance party and Bhujan party seems which will not fail. I am sure this attract the cultural section of this city. The Bhil dance suggests, or suggest to many students of the art, the culture of this city the grip the oldest had on the people and the neglect to it has been reduced by the apathy, permit me to observe by the ignorance of those who are generally distinguished as scholars. Our conception of education and art require a drastic revision and I think such instructive performance of Bhajan and the Bhil party whose service have been very kindly lent by H. H. Baraja of Dharampore will hasten the needed revision.

ART OF MUSIC.

Names of Messrs. Pathak and Fayaz

khan, the one from Ahmedabad and the other from the Baroda State, are, I am sure a guarantee of almost everything that a music loving public of Surat can desire or expect. Neither Mr. Pathak nor Mr. Fayazkhan can send us home from their performance without at the same time infecting us with a new enthusiasm and a new or rather a firm recognition of the necessity for the highest standards we should preserve and maintain in the music which has made immortal the culture of this ancient land. Art with them is not flippant pastime. Their art is their mission and their religion. And I am sure when it strikes the responsive chords in your hearts it will be impossible for you to miss its regenerating message.

REALITIES IN DAILY LIFE.

I have faith in the vitality of the ancient culture of this country. I have therefore more than hope when I visualise the whole some effect of those who will, after enjoying the instructive programme, one day date to translate as realities in the daily life of the country the dreams and the visions conjured up by the irresistible appeal of art conveyed through its distinguished exponents.

"I HAVE FAITH IN ANCIENT CULTURE"

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by Mr. D. W. Ditchburn at the Gujarat Arts Exhibition at Surat—

HOW TO REVIVE ART.

Swarajya, the abolition of untouchability and the introduction of the spinning wheel are good as medicines, but Religion and Art are the best tonics for the whole system. They take man as a whole, or rather they make man whole. They touch

his emotions and through them mould his will. Intellect excites, may irritate and even challenge another intellect, but emotion arouses, soothes and then wins. Religion is not an importunity and luxury, for it evokes certain sentiments the best sentiments, relatively and absolutely. Nor is Art a matter of indifference in the uplift of the nation. It has a mission as religion has, and hence the close intimacy of the two in the past. Hindus and Mahomedans did not venture so far. Among Hindus Religion was, as it were, the mother of Art, and among Mahomedans the mistress of Art. But all great culture have nursed and fondled the Fine Art.

The modern age stands in need of Art as perhaps no other age did. We are becoming too busy, too restless to be at peace with ourselves. We do one thing, all our life until we know perfectly but one thing. We are becoming just perfect as machines are, but fragments of what men might be. We have become great producers and may soon become just distributors, but we are miserable consumers for we have forgotten the Art of living. Amidst plenty we find no pleasure and in comforts got no peace. India appears like an exception. But if we look at the tenderness of things we shall see that even India is in the race and the philosophy of work is fast spreading. In Europe, already a halt has been cried and men are trying to recover the dignity of manhood. A little familiarity with artistic works, and a little elementary apprenticeship in the technique of Art is enough to procure for us some joy in our life, that we need much. Here man may learn to untend himself, straighten up and expound after a day's hard and mountainous work. Hence the revived interest in Art in Europe is like the sick man's interest in health. It will not be long before the same interest will be felt in the Cities

of India, and the one most important question asked about Art will be "How to revive Art?"

MAKE LIFE WORTH LIVING.

Let us feel joy in the representations of Art, that this joy may be accessible to all. And then we shall have done all that is humanly possible for creating a favourable environment for Art. We cannot create genius. The laws of its manifestation are too subtle and inscrutable for human minds to study and operate. But even genius is as much the result of conditions, as that it moulds them to universal purposes. These we alone can offer and thus prepare the way for a great manifestation. Life is coming back to us and let us look it in its face. Let us learn how to live for Living is an Art. yourself and before at home wish to make the home beautiful, desire to make all that And when homes will be beautiful, all around will be beautiful. Beautiful homes will make the country beautiful. Each one of us can do that, make life worth living.

ROYAL COMMISSION AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, Nov. 8.

Excepting the Raja of Parlikimedi, all the members and Chairman of the Royal Commission on Agriculture arrived here this afternoon by a special train. The Raja reaches here on the 10th. Three witnesses will be examined in all during their stay here, including the Superintendent of Sericulture in the Mysore State, while the inspection of the model and research institutions will engage most of their time.

EDITOR APOLOGISES.

DAFAMATION CASE COMPOUNDED.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 8.

The defamation case before the Joint Magistrate of Allahabad in which Pandit Shamal Nehru, a candidate for the Assembly prosecuted Srinath Singh and Satnarayan, editor and printer of "Desbandhu," a Hindi daily, for defaming him in certain articles alleging that the complainant had accepted pecuniary gratification from Mr. Biria to leave the Swaraj Party and to work against it and making other defamatory statements was compromised today and the complaint was withdrawn.

The accused tendered an apology and expressed deep sorrow for the articles and admitted that the allegations made in them were baseless and false. They expressed contrition and promised not to publish such articles again.—A. P.

ADDRESS TO HAKIM AJMAL KHAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Nov. 8.

In the morning, an address was given to Hakim Ajmal Khan by the Municipal Board. Dr. Kitchley and Zafar Alikhan, had arrived from Lahore. The meeting offered thanks to the present rulers of Bhopal and Hyderabad for the financial help. Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew then appealed for loans for library and hostel-buildings. A sum of rupees 7,000 was given. A party was given to Hakim Sahab in the evening which was attended both by the Hindus and Mohammedans.

To quickly get rid of Lumbago

When Lumbago has you in its grip and your poor, lame back makes you dread every movement, you are tempted to try anything that is likely to give relief. Be sure you choose the right remedy. Choose De Witt's Pills—the remedy that has been used with success for over forty years.

De Witt's Pills will gently stimulate your liver, then cleanse, heal and strengthen your kidneys and your bladder so that the pain-causing uric acid is dispersed naturally.

That is the way to get rid of Lumbago. Ask your Chemist To-day for

De WITT'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER PILLS

The circular enclosed in every box gives full directions for the use of De Witt's Pills, and they may be taken with confidence and safety by men, women and children. De Witt's Pills are never pushed by hand and they contain no animal fat nor any harmful or habit-forming drugs. Take them for Stomach, Pains, Rheumatism, Urinary Disorders, Backache, Bladder Trouble, Lumbago, Gravel, or Painful Joints and in every case they will give prompt relief and quickly effect a cure. Your nearest chemist sells De Witt's Pills and the moderate price places them within your easy reach. Ask for a box to-day

INSIST UPON RIGAUD'S GOOD LUCK PERFUME

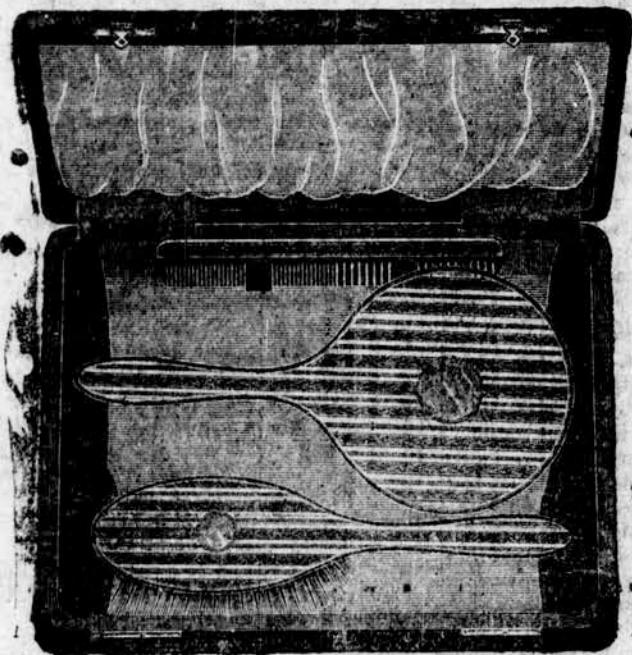
and concentrated
essence, Lasting in
fragrance, Golden
in quality, Golden
in colour.



Price
Rs. 4-8-0

Obtainable only from
CHANDULAL NAGINDAS,
75, Bhajipala, Cross Lane, Bombay No. 3.

BEST and CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY FOR PRESENTATION ARTICLES.



Hall marked Silver Brush Case, containing Brush, mirror and
comb, Engine Turned design Rs. 65
Do. Plain Rs. 60

MANY OTHER VARIETIES with DIFFERENT
CONTENTS.

JHAVERI BROTHERS & CO.

Specialists in up-to-date Presentation Articles.

Opp. Crawford Market : : Baria Mansions, Bombay, 3.

APPLY FOR CATALOGUE.

FREE distribution of a
BOOKLET, dealing with
obstinate and
incurable diseases such as Leprosy,
Leucoderma, Diabetes, Impotency.
Recipe obtained from the Himalayan
Yogis by a Retd. Kashmir Engineer
and Himalayan traveller and
Researcher.

Himalayan Chemical Works
66-1 Shambazar Street, CALCUTTA

POUNDS for PENNIES

A VALUABLE LEGACY for your son,
A RICH DOWRY for your daughter.

EACH FREE LOAN BOND

Shall get for your son or daughter

RUPEES ONE THOUSAND FREE

it costs you nothing

FOUR PICE A DAY

THREE YEARS.

WANTED CHIEF AGENTS and

DISTRICT AGENTS.

For particulars :-

enclose four annas stamps to :-

THE GLOBE HOUSE BUILDING &

MACHINERY ERECTION SOCIETY Ltd.,

Head Office : Ferozepur City (Punjab).

ALL AT HALF PRICES!!
Original Prices. Half Price
Rs. 14/- Rs. 7/-
FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.



22 ct. Rolled Gold Wrist Watches. With
Quartz movement of TEN YEARS' SUPPLY
with one SHK. strap.
SALE PRICE Rs. 7/- ONLY
Write to :- **ENGLISH EMPORIUM**
P. B. 195, MADRAS.

A COMBINATION FOR THE RICH TO BECOME MANLY AND HEALTHY ANANGA PROBHA YAKUTI

is the best nerve tonic for overworked
and used up energy and the quickest
stimulant for rejuvenating the old and
hopeless impotent. This is the leading
tonic of the day. Price Rs. 10 for
30 Pills.

ANANGA PROBHA OIL.

An external liniment of the highest
efficacy to bring about rapid and lasting
cure in the most hopeless impotent.

Rs. 15 for a Tola.

Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshabji,
(17 B), Harrison Road, Calcutta.

SILVER SLUMP IN MEXICO.

OFFICIAL EFFORTS AT PROTECTION.

LONDON, Nov. 8.
Mexico City.—In an effort to offset the
slump in the price of silver, a presidential
decree reduces for six months the State and
Federal Taxes on production on the sliding
scale based on market prices.—Reuter's
Special.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

COMMITTEES' REPORTS.

LONDON, November 8.
The Economic Committee of the Imperial
Conference has concluded its reports on the
valuation of goods for Customs purpose and
on the problem of dealing with the nuisance
of the pollution of waters and fishing
grounds owing to waste from the oil-burning
and oil-carrying vessels.
The Forestry Committee specially draws
attention to the outlook regarding soft
woods which have been in most unsatisfactory
condition for a considerable time. The
problem is where to find substitutes in the
tropical forests along with the conservation
of present resources.—Reuter's Special.

THROUGH AMERICAN EYES.

BRITAIN AND THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, Nov. 8.
New York.—The British Empire is depicted
through the American eyes in a leader
in the "New York World." Commenting on
the Imperial Conference, it says that while
the Dominions want freedom from interna-
tional preoccupations in order to concentrate
their energies on their own internal
development, this does not imply any desire
or tendency to disrupt Empire. "The na-
tions outside and inside would lose by its
destruction and international stability would
become more precarious, if the bond holding
450 million people into a great peaceful
federation were cut. Probably in future,
as in the past, the Dominions will increase
Britain's natural aloofness, keeping out
of minor conflicts in Europe, but they will
fight to the last in any big war, when they
are really needed."—Reuter's Special.

DOMINION PRIME MINISTERS

TO FORM COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.
The Imperial Conference met at the
Foreign Office this morning to form the
Prime Ministers' Committee to deal with
Foreign affairs. The Prime Ministers who
were at the Chequers returned to London.
Probably the last function connected with
the visit of the Dominion Prime Ministers
will be the conferring of the Freedom of
Edinburgh about 25th November.—Reuter's
Special.

SEPARATIST PLOT IN ITALY.

GARIBALDI'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 8.
Examined by the Police Commissioner,
Garibaldi is alleged to have stated that, as a
result of a long interview between himself
Lapolla and Raymond, at Segala, Paris, in
October, it was decided to send Scivoli to
Italy to lead to the principal members of the
Italian Republican Opposition marked post-
cards which were to serve as the rallying
sign for the assembly of republicans coin-
ciding with the Catalan Separatist move-
ment but Scivoli's passport was discovered
among the papers of Lapolla when the
latter was arrested and Scivoli was stopped
on the Riviera en route to Italy. Scivoli
however emphatically denied that he was
going to Italy to commit criminal acts, and
explains that he was merely taking some
letters to Garibaldi's friends in Italy at
Garibaldi's request.—Reuter's Special.

Sydney.—A wireless message from Noumea
New Caledonia reports the total destruction
of the Vacuum Oil Company's buildings and
stock there. The loss is estimated at forty-
thousand sterling.

STEAMERS IN DISTRESS.

ROUGH SEA PREVENTS VOYAGE.

MADRAS, Nov. 8.
S. S. "Teesta" carrying mails and pas-
sengers to the Federated Malay States
which left Madras on Wednesday last on
her usual call to Negapatnam for picking up
mails and passengers returned to Madras
this morning being unable to call at Nega-
patnam owing to rough sea there. After
picking up mail and passengers brought
to Madras by train, she left this morning
for the Federated Malay States.
Soon after her arrival in the port yester-
day, S. S. "Karroo" reported that she
grounded south of Madras, and fortunately,
got off and arrived in the port. She is a
cargo boat coming to Madras from
Colombo.

The Deputy Conservator of the port will
hold enquiry to-morrow. Divers are now
examining the ship's bottom.—A. P.

"For the spread of Hindi in non-Hindu-
thani speaking provinces it has been
arranged to distribute 2,000 copies of the il-
lustrated Hindi weekly, "Vishvamitra",
free for one year. Ladies and gentlemen
desirous of getting a copy should send one
rupee for postage and package. Those who
have already taken advantage of this con-
cession in previous years should not come
forward now.



The PERFECT SHORTENING

Barrah, Behar.

I have tried your Cocogem and
find it almost excellent. It is the
most excellent frying agency I
have met with during my 23 years
in India.

Mrs.

This testimonial is typical of hundreds in our
possession praising the qualities of Cocogem, the
perfect shortening.

Cocogem is pure vegetable cooking oil, suitable for
all cooking purposes in place of ghee, suet, lard,
dripping or crude vegetable oils.

Cocogem is tasteless and flavourless. It allows a
frying temperature of 350° to 400° F., impossible
with either ghee or butter. Perfect frying neces-
sitates such high temperatures. This is the first but
not the only reason why you should try Cocogem.

Cocogem is packed in
sealed tins and comes to
you as pure as it leaves
the mills. Cocogem can-
not turn rancid.



The Only Child

How careful you are to see
that he is warmly dressed,
that he has regular meals.

Yet—and you cannot quite
understand it—he is "not as
strong as he should
be," and he often
falls ill.

There is something
missing. He needs
"something extra."
He needs Virol,
which is easily digested
and is rich in vitamins and
precious food substances that pro-
mote growth and development.

VIROL

40 million pre-digested portions of
VIROL were given in 3,000
Hospitals and Clinics last year
because of its remarkable influence
on growth and tissues.

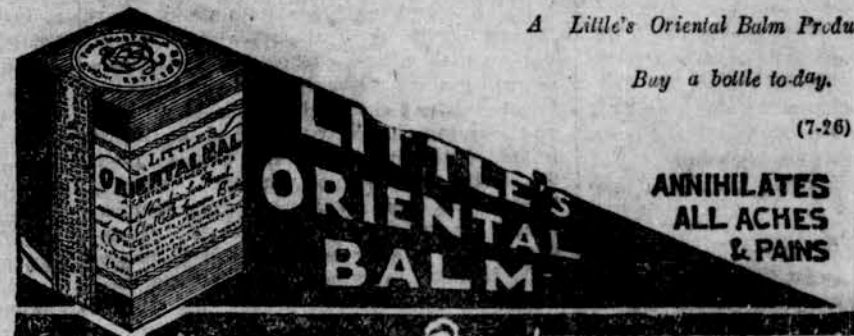
Virol Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ralene,
London, W.2, England.

INFLUENZA EASY TO ARREST IN THE BEGINNING

When that ominous sneezing appears
and your face shows signs of reddening,
you are in for an attack of
flu! That's the time to stop it.

HENRY'S Ague and Fever JVARA HARI

Its pungent fumes at once work up to the seat of trouble and arrest
the growth of the influenza and render it powerless. The early dose
saves you from terrible suffering and weakness.



A Little's Oriental Balm Product

Buy a bottle to-day.

(7-26)

ANNIHILATES
ALL ACHES
& PAINS

"WONDERFUL, ACCURATE & AMAZING ASTROLOGICAL PREDICTIONS!"

Send your questions and the time, date, month and year of your birth or of writing
the letter. Accurate answers will be sent. Charges for 1 to 5 questions Re. 1/-
Each extra Question As. 4/- One year's Life Reading Rs. 5/- Each extra year Rs. 2/-

"WONDERFUL REMEDIES for the EVIL INFLUENCES OF PLANETS!"

Rajeswari Kavacha—Frees from debts, brings the Grace of Goddess Lakshmi and
Wealth and improves family circumstances. Rs. 10/-

Testimonials—Mr. A. H. Paternott, Byculla, Bombay, writes—My first 5 questions
have been answered to my satisfaction and I am giving 5 others which I hope
you will reply by return and oblige.

Apply to:—Sree Rajeswari Jotish Nilayam, Villupuram (A.), S. India. Those in
foreign countries must pay Rs. 2/- extra and send the full amount in advance
by British Postal order.

ACHES & PAINS



Rheumatism
Lumbago
Cramp
Sprains
Sore Throats
Chest Colds
Bruises, etc.

Why suffer?

There's a cure for all your aches and pains in Elliman's Embrocation. Just massage wherever the pain is most acute and instantly you will find relief. Make a bottle of Elliman's your stand-by—it's a medicine chest in itself, and is guaranteed to contain no harmful ingredients.

Magical

"About a fortnight ago a friend advised me to try your 'Embrocation', and its effect has been magical."
From an English Justice of the Peace.

ELLIMAN'S
EMBROCATION

ELLIMAN, SONS & CO. LTD.

SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agent in India:
T. S. R. GILLET, Ahmedabad
House, Water Road, Bombay.

For every complaint in stroke and stiff, for Rheumatism, Gout, Joints and Blows, use ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.



Be Barley Water made from Robinson's Patent Barley

WHEN YOUR DOCTOR PRESCRIBES BARLEY WATER

When your doctor prescribes Barley Water be sure that it is made of Robinson's Patent Barley. It is easier to prepare and eight times more economical in use than ordinary Pearl Barley, and is a scientific preparation unaltered by heat, containing only the most essential and nourishing elements of the finest Barley.

Robinson's Patent Barley is a splendid diuretic and at the same time a cooling, sustaining and highly nourishing food.

It is readily obtainable everywhere in all bazaars, but it is important that you should insist upon it by name.

Now packed in new cutter-top tins without paper labels.

Robinson's
"PATENT" Barley

BOOKS ON TECHNICAL SUBJECTS

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Steam Engine Theory and Practice By W. Ripper	9	5	0
Machine Tools and Workshop Practice By Parr	12	0	0
Qualitative Chemical Analysis, Organic and Inorganic By F. Mullwo Perkin	7	8	0
Inorganic Chemistry By Newth	6	8	0
Loom Tuning By Jas. Bailey	4	0	0
Cotton Machinery Sketches By W. S. Taggart	6	4	0
Mechanism of Weaving By Thomas W. Fox	10	15	0
Cotton Spinning By W. S. Taggart Vol. 1	8	4	0
Cotton Spinning By W. S. Taggart Vol. 2	7	8	0
Cotton Spinning By W. S. Taggart Vol. 3	8	4	0
Cotton Spinning Calculation By W. S. Taggart	6	4	0

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

ANDHERI NOTES.

WEEK OF FESTIVITIES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, Nov. 8.

The Divali festival days were observed in Andheri and its suburbs with great eclat. All the shops leading to the Bazaar were profusely illuminated with incandescent lights for the occasion. Besides festoons and flowers, rows of small oil lamps illuminated the residential localities of Hindoos and one or two such residences were fitted with numerous electric bulbs and the dazzling light presented a lively appearance. Crackers and miniature bombs fully exploded.

13 HOURS' ADORATION.

Scarcely had the interest of the Hindu Divali Festivity been waned from the minds of the public of Andheri, when the celebration of the 13 Hours' Adoration in the Church of St. Blaise, Ambolce, gave the public another gala day on Sunday the 7th instant. The Church and its compound was profusely decorated with dainty coloured festoons and flowers four days before by the members of the different confraternities making elaborate decorations for the occasion.

After the morning services were gone, through, Solemn vespers were chanted at 5-30 p.m. and it was presided over by Right Rev. Monsignor S. O. Xavier, Administrator of the Diocese of Damaun. After the vespers, Rev. Fr. J. J. Dias, Vicar of Salvacao Church, Dadar, gave a thrilling and impressive sermon taking for his text, "This is My Body."

DEAD BODY IN TANK

SUICIDE DUE TO DOMESTIC SQUABBLES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, Nov. 9.

The tank adjoining the Villa Parle village was the scene of a tragic discovery. Late in the evening, the sensational news spread all over the Parle village like wild fire that a dead body was found in a tank.

Inquiries go to show that on Sunday the 7th instant one Raghunath of Villa Parle left his house at about 11 a.m. telling his wife that he was going to take a bath in the tank, which is about 200 yards away from his residence. Late in the afternoon, as he had not returned, a search was made by her and her relatives all over the village. After a rigorous search one of them went late in the evening to the said tank. Approaching the tank, the relative got a suspicion that the deceased must have either been drowned or committed suicide as the relations between the deceased and his family were far from harmonious, as disagreement and petty quarrels were a common occurrence between them. Getting into the midst of the tank and after some rigorous search into it, the relative was startled when he found in the deep water the corpse of the deceased. A little while after there arrived on the scene a large crowd from the village to witness the tragic discovery.

Later, the police arrived on the scene and are making inquiries into the matter.

WADI BUNDER STAFF UNION.

A general meeting of the above Union was held on Sunday the 31st ultimo, in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Postal and R. M. S. Association. Mr. S. C. Joshi, Advocate, presided. After the Secretary had read the minutes of the last meeting the President narrated the work the Union has been able to do during the last two months. He explained to the meeting why more work could not be done in connection with the recognition of the Union. Though it was nearly two months since an application in that respect was made the authorities had not yet finally decided on the question. He expressed hope that a favourable decision would soon come from the proper quarters.

The meeting then proceeded to consider the resolutions regarding the grievances of the staff working at Wadi Bandar. The principal resolution was the one regarding the working hours on Saturdays. Saturdays are treated as "clearing days" and all the goods that reach the different sheds before the closing of the gates have to be booked that very day, and no arrears are to be left for Mondays. This system causes great inconvenience to the members of the staff and requires them to put in more hours of work than on other days.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.

The President, Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, has received the following donations to the Asylum during the months of July, August and September 1926:—
(1) Mr. Alex. Hogue, Proprietor, Pathe India Rs. 2,000; (2) The Trustees of the Allarakhia Bahimanta Charity Fund. Rs. 201; (3) Mr. Motilal Kalyanji Rs. 100; (4) Mr. Devidas Madanji Gosalia Rs. 100; and (5) Rs. 185 made up of sums less than Rs. 100.
Books from Mr. Krishnarao Arjoon Kelodkar, S. G. Warty Esquire, M.A., and Chetkar R. Patil Esquire, B.A., Series and Sholies from Mr. Shah Bhawanji Moolji, Rice Merchant, Bhat Bazar, Mandvi. Sweets also were received from several persons.

The lightest, most ethereal cream made

There is a reason for the tremendous popularity of Icilma Cream. It is the lightest, most ethereal face cream made. It is made by a special secret process which nobody has yet been able to imitate.

Then it is unique in containing Icilma Water, a Natural Water from Algeria famous for its beautifying properties. Icilma Cream is rich and foamy—forms the ideal base for face powder—and is guaranteed not to grow hair. Is very cooling and refreshing.

Icilma Cream

New and Beautiful Jar

This new jar, of delicate frosted green, is artistically perfect. It was modelled by a Parisian Sculptor. A charming addition to the dressing table.



Icilma Cream has not been changed in any respect whatsoever. It is the same world-famous cream—as popular for the past quarter of a century.

The daintiest fabrics are safe with

Colman's Starch

Linen lasts longer

GAJANAN & CO.,

ENGINEERS,
CONTRACTORS



We have specialized for over 15 years in the manufacture of Storage Water Tanks (square or round), Chimneys, Trusses, Water Sprinkling and Night Soil Carts and Dustbins. Oil Tanks a speciality.

We invite Government, Railway, Municipalities and other enquiries. Jariwalla Building, 1st Khetwady, near Globe Cinema, BOMBAY.

SAVE

HEAVY INCOME TAX

Through ignorance of Income Tax Laws by consulting:—
Mr. BHAT (Specialist in INCOME TAX line)

who has had practical experience of the difficulties met with by Merchants in Bombay and Central Division.

BHAT and NAGINDAS MANILAL
Phone No. 24064. Bharatbhuvan, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

COOK—EASY.
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE.
BOMBAY AGENTS:—
MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO.
Girgaum Back Road.

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS and POST FREE
BOYHOOD'S PERILS & MANHOOD'S CURSE
An invaluable guide and companion for the young and the old, man and woman, married and unmarried, to attain health pleasures of youth and long life. Must be read and re-read by everybody. BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, BHAGALPUR.



VIEL-O-PHONE

Made in various sizes and prices with Best World-Renowned SWISS MAKE Motors made by the peoples having 100 years experience in the line, cabinets made of best Seasoned TEAK WOOD, in Oak Mahogany, or Walnut polish with light nickel plated fittings.

For Particulars and prices please ask for our Illustrated Catalogues.

THE VIEL-O-PHONE CO.

Head Office & Factory Mahim, Bombay 16
Branches:—Calcutta, 46 Central Avenue.
Madras, 21, Baker Street.

GARBHA - SHISHU RAKSHANA GHRITA

(Ladies' Medicated Ghee)

Universally appreciated for over 35 years as THE ONLY TIMELY REMEDY FOR PROSPECTIVE MOTHERS. A preventive Specific against Infant Mortality due specially to enlargement of the Liver—a deadly non-curable disease; also for untimely deliveries, severe periodical pains and such other grave types of female complaints. Tried in several cases and found to be an infallible cure as per several testimonials which the manufacturer holds. Guaranteed to be free from injurious effects.

Regd. If this specific be proved to M be unsuccess- A full, the cost R will be re- funded. K

1926. PRICES.
Per bottle for a complete course of about 7 months, commencing daily from 3rd month till delivery Rs. 10-0-0
For a complete course of periodical pains only per phial Rs. 3-0-0
BALARISHTA SUDHA
Specific for Infantile fits (Convulsions) per phial, Rs. 5-0-0
POSTAGE Etc. EXTRA.
Apply to the SOLE MANUFACTURER.

Herbo-Medico-Institute,
GANDHI, ... Bombay No. 7

BIRJAYA RASAYANA

World's best tonic and vitality. It combines the ancient Indian recipes with the latest discoveries of modern science. It infuses new life and vitality to the weak and impotent. Strongly recommended in cases of absence of vigour, relaxation, feebleness and premature senility. Its stimulating power is so great that even an old man will feel the vigour of a youth. For increasing the retentive power it stands unrivalled. No drug can equal it far less surpass it. Trial will convince you.
S. Narayana, Bangalore:—Your medicine has again enabled me to enjoy conjugal happiness.
B. Mitta Nedia:—Very effective. It is a gift to impotent.
H. Sarbadhikary, Coimbatore:—Simply astonished at the marvellous effects.
T. Gopalani, Madras:—Regained my youth by your renowned medicine alone.
Price—Ordinary Rs. 5, with musk, Gold and Makaradhwaja Rs. 10.
Local Stimulant—To be used externally in case of advanced impotency Rs. 5 N.P.P. extra.
THE KRISHNA CHEMICAL WORKS,
21, Sukla Street
Post Box 11435 (B.C.), CALCUTTA.

INCANDESCENT LANTERN

300 C.P.
SIMPLE
SAFE
RELIABLE
BURNS
KEROSENE
LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY,
Humam Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Digitized by eGangotri assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

A Special line



The coupons which are being packed in tins of "IMPERIAL SPECIALS" are accepted in exchange for the following presents :—

ONE REMINGTON PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR 1000 COUPONS

Coupons	Coupons
One Solid Silver Cigarette Case for ... 160	One Pair Gent's Phoenix Hair Hose for ... 20
One Silver Plated Cigarette Container for ... 100	One Small Ashtray for ... 25
One No. 2 Box Brownie Camera for ... 90	One Silver Plated "Eversharp" Pencil for ... 25
One Parker Fountain Pen for ... 85	One Mother o' Pearl and Silver Mouthpiece
One Mother o' Pearl and Gold Mounted Cigarette Holder for ... 80	One Cigarette Holder for ... 25
One S. P. N. S. Cigarette Case Flat Design ... 75	One Pair Hair Brushes for ... 20
One S. P. N. S. Cigarette Case Curved Design ... 75	One White "Comet" Belt for ... 20
One No. 0 Box Brownie Camera for ... 70	One Pair "Relax" Gent's Garters for ... 20
One Pair Phoenix Ladies' Silk Stockings—Colours, Black, White, Nude and Champagne ... 50	One Gillette Safety Razor for ... 20
One Dozen Gent's Lawn Handkerchiefs for ... 45	One Vanity Case for ... 20
One Set Cuff Links & Studs for ... 45	One "Cutex" 5 Minute Manicure Set for ... 15
One Box of 6 Ladies' Handkerchiefs for ... 40	One Packet of 6 Gillette Razor Blades for ... 15
One Rolled Gold & 1 Pearl Brooch for ... 40	One Best Quality Shaving Stick for ... 10
One "Slave Bangle" for ... 30	One Prophylactic Tooth Brush for ... 8
	One Tube Colgate's Tooth Paste for ... 8
	One "Kolyon" ... 6

5 "Imperial Specials" Packet Fronts are equal to one Coupon.

This free gift distribution terminates 30th June 1927.

A limited number of **most attractive Caskets**, suitable for Christmas Presents are now available. Kindly enquire of your Tobacconist.

"Imperial Specials"

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

Re. 1/- for 50

Save Your Coupons

ARCADIAN TOBACCO CO. LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)